

Ohira Asked to Speed Military Buildup

U.S. Offers to Help Japan Replace Iran Oil

By Sam Jameson

WASHINGTON, May 2 (LAT) — President Carter told Premier Masuyoshi Ohira yesterday that the United States would help Japan secure oil supplies, if necessary, in gratitude for its refusal to buy high-priced oil from Iran.

The offer to help Japan deal with the cutoff of Iranian oil, which amounted to 10 percent of Japan's imports, highlighted a harmonious exchange of mutual support between the two leaders.

Mr. Carter, however, asked Mr. Ohira to speed up Japan's imple-

mentation of a five-year military buildup, and also asked for help in forestalling potential political troubles caused by Japanese car imports into the United States.

The military buildup program has been approved by the Japanese Defense Agency, but Mr. Ohira so far has refused to make it part of his government's policy.

Yesterday he said only that Japan would seriously study what it could do. Before leaving Tokyo, Mr. Ohira said that his response to the request would come when Japan approves next year's defense budget.

In a public statement, Mr. Carter praised Japan's support of his policies toward the Iran crisis and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Earlier, during a working lunch, Mr. Carter commended Japan's decision to reject Iran's demand for a \$2.50-a-barrel price increase for oil. According to a senior U.S. official, Mr. Carter said that, if Japan's cooperation in not buying oil at higher prices "created special problems for Japan, the United States was prepared to be helpful."

Koichi Kato, Japan's deputy chief Cabinet secretary, said that

Mr. Carter's offer of direct help from the United States and U.S. support for oil sharing through the auspices of the International Energy Agency.

An IEA agreement specifies that a country become eligible for emergency allocations if it is in danger of losing at least seven percent of its oil supplies.

Mr. Ohira said that Japan currently did not need help and that it was seeking to expand its oil supplies from other sources, including Mexico. Mr. Ohira meets with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today and tomorrow.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Carter asked Mr. Ohira to improve U.S. opportunities for importing cars and auto parts into Japan, for increased investment by Japanese automakers in the United States, and for licensing U.S. firms to manufacture replacement parts for Japanese cars sold in the United States.

Mr. Kato said that Mr. Carter called the auto trade issue a potential political problem due to layoffs of U.S. auto workers. Mr. Carter added, however, that he did not want to restrict imports of Japanese vehicles.

Mr. Ohira said that Japan was prepared to make some concessions, particularly in lowering or eliminating tariffs on auto parts imported into Japan. That could come, he said, when the U.S. special trade representative, Reubin Askew, visits Japan later this month.

Soviet Worker

At WHO Defects, Admitted to U.K.

LONDON, May 2 (UPI) — A Soviet employee of the World Health Organization has defected to Britain with his wife and daughter and has been given permission to remain, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. He identified the defector as Ilya Djirkvelov, 53.

In Geneva, a WHO spokesman said Mr. Djirkvelov joined the agency in May, 1977, as a press attaché. He was put in charge of the Russian-language edition of the WHO monthly magazine.

Mr. Djirkvelov, identified by the London Daily Mail as a senior Soviet intelligence officer, left Geneva on March 21, saying he had to go to Moscow on personal business.

The beginning of April he had not returned, and WHO asked the Soviet Health Ministry where he was.

The Soviet ministry said it knew nothing about Mr. Djirkvelov's absence, and on April 21 the agency fired him in absentia for having abandoned his post.

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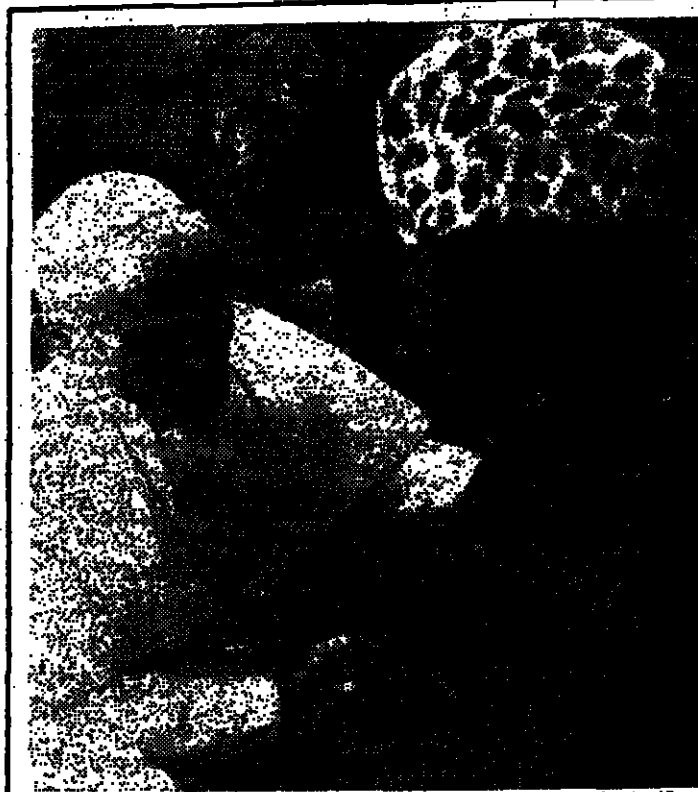
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President Mobutu of Zaire greets Pope John Paul II.

Thousands Turn Out to See Pope On Arrival in Zaire for Africa Trip

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 2 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II arrived in Zaire today to begin an 11-day visit to what he called the dynamic young Roman Catholic Church in Africa. The pope knelt to kiss the ground at Kinshasa airport, then was greeted by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Bishops and diplomats pressed forward to meet the pontiff, dancers performed in native dress and an honor guard marched by behind a band playing a rumba-style march. Thousands of Zaireans cheered and sang, waving their national flag and that of the Vatican and straining behind the barriers for a glimpse of the first pope to visit their country.

"God bless all Africa," the pope said. "It is for me an immense joy to arrive for the first time on the African continent. The trip, John Paul's fifth outside Italy since becoming pope, will also take him to the Congo, Kenya, Ghana, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast."

President Mobutu, 49, was married to his second wife, Bobila Dawa, in a Catholic ceremony the day before the pope's arrival. His first wife, known to the nation as "Mama Mobutu," died in October, 1977, after the two had been married 22 years.

Tehran Executes 2 Arabs; London Siege in 3d Day

(Continued from Page 1)

on his life by unidentified gunmen in Kuwait.

The Iraqi Embassy in London today denied that Iraq had any connection with the attempt on Mr. Ghorab's life.

And at the Iraqi Embassy in Rome, Faiz Saad, a leader of Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party, today denied Iraq's accusations that Iraq was involved in the occupation of Iran's Embassy in London.

The militants holding 50 American hostages in Iran today termed the takeover of the Iranian Embassy in London a stupid and disgraceful plot by President Carter that would make things more difficult to resolve the U.S. hostage crisis in Iran.

Iran's official Pars news agency reported today that an unnamed Arab underground terrorist group had threatened to carry out acts similar to the London embassy takeover until Khuzestan is given self-determination. Pars said that the threat was carried in a dispatch of the Iraqi news agency. Revolutionary guards today protected the British mission in Tehran.

London police were uncertain how many hostages or gunmen were inside the embassy. They said that "three, or four gunmen... may be five" were holding about 20 hostages.

Nearly all the hostages were Iranians employed at the embassy, but the captives included a London police private, a BBC sound technician, a British custodian and a Lebanese journalist.

The BBC news executives apparently were summoned after the gunmen asked to talk with someone who could be recognized by Sim Harris, 32, the captive BBC sound technician. The BBC identified the executives as Tony Crabb, BBC-TV news managing editor, and John Exelby, BBC's home news editor.

The meeting was the latest in a series of moves by Scotland Yard to placate the gunmen and to maintain a dialogue with them. The patient, seemingly plodding, process has been used successfully by Scotland Yard to break sieges without bloodshed.

Police anti-terrorist experts said they had a "good conversation" with the gunmen by field telephone this morning.

"We intend to continue with the policy and we will try to bring the matter to a nonviolent conclusion," said John Dellow, assistant police superintendent. "I am reasonably happy with the progress."

Another tactic employed today was to send in boxes of Persian food from a nearby restaurant. A gunman, wearing Arabic headgear that revealed only his eyes, and holding a pistol, pulled in the food packages at the main door.

Pvt. Trevor Lock, 42, one of the hostages, was allowed to send a message to his wife, telling her to "keep your chin up." Pvt. Lock, his face badly bruised from a struggle with the gunmen when they raided the embassy Wednesday, shouted to police from an upstairs window three times during the night, with his captors' permission.

Nearly 50 Iranian demonstrators ended a vigil that began shortly after the embassy was seized; President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran had sent a message requesting them to disperse. The demonstrators complained that police had refused to allow food or water to be brought across police lines.

They joined hundreds of Iranians chanting outside the Royal Albert Hall 100 yards away. As the atmosphere became more hostile, police formed a 100-yard-long line to separate them from hundreds of onlookers waving Union Jacks and singing "Rule Britannia."

Wedding Party Woes

WARSAW, May 2 (Reuters) — More than 100 persons were hospitalized for acute food poisoning the day after attending a wedding party in the village of Ostrow, in southern Poland, the Polish news agency, PAP, reported today.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Tito's Condition Said to Be Unchanged

BELGRADE, May 2 (UPI) — President Tito's doctors announced that the 87-year-old leader's condition had not changed since yesterday.

There are no significant changes from yesterday in the condition of President Tito, the daily medical bulletin said. "Extensive medical treatment," the doctors had announced that Marshal Tito was better, but they gave no details and said his condition remained grave.

The Yugoslav leader has been hospitalized 111 days in Ljubljana, he is believed to be in a coma. He suffers from total kidney failure and acute jaundice, cardiac weakness, pneumonia, high febrile bleeding and disorders of the digestive system.

Liberia to Move Prisoners Outside Monrovia

MONROVIA, Liberia, May 2 (UPI) — Liberia's military ruler, Sgt. Samuel Doe, today ordered prisoners from the government prison to be shipped to prisons far from Monrovia that are not under harsh treatment.

Sgt. Doe, whose forces killed former President William Tolboe 12, ordered armed forces commander Thomas Quiwonkpa to transport prisoners to the Grand Gedeh County prison, 320 miles from Monrovia, and to the maximum security prison at Belle Yella, west of Monrovia.

Sgt. Doe ordered Col. Frank Sankpen, chairman of the special military tribunal, to give the ruling People's Redemption Council of former Tolboet officials convicted by the tribunal. Thirteen of executed by firing squad on April 22. Another 13 former officials, including two of Tolboet's sons-in-law, have been convicted.

Soldiers Search Kampala for Weapons

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 2 (AP) — Ugandan soldiers swept parts of Kampala today searching for hidden weapons. Uncooperative residents said that eight persons were killed.

Traffic came to a halt as army roadblocks were set up in the part of the capital and trucks full of soldiers drove through the city. The official Uganda radio appealed for calm during a military exercise.

Shooting began during the night and intensified for several dawn, residents said. Groups of eight soldiers patrolled across the air market, some carrying sub-machine guns and others long knives. Godfrey Binniss recently promised to step up security in what some Ugandan officials are calling the worst wave of Kampala since dictator Idi Amin was overthrown more than a year ago.

Unifil Asks Israel to Cease Haddad Sup

DUBLIN, May 2 (Reuters) — The 10 nations with troops in Lebanon today in southern Lebanon, and Sweden, today called for a cease fire support for Maj. Saad Haddad's Christian militia and parties to cooperate fully with the Unifil force.

Their communique said that the Christian militia obstructed Unifil's control in the buffer zone and that groups of guerrillas remained in Unifil-entrusted areas. It singled out Israel for Maj. Haddad's troops as "the key factor in enabling these forces to have done."

Ireland called the meeting after two Irish soldiers with Unifil by gunmen on April 18. Maj. Haddad's rightist militia was Ireland of responsibility for the killings; it denied the allegation to send a medical team to Unifil in July. The other Unifil countries are: Fiji, Ghana, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, France and Italy.

Shiite Moslem Leader Is Slain in Beirut

BEIRUT, May 2 (UPI) — Gunmen shot a Shiite Moslem leader today as he was driving on Beirut's coastal highway, police said. They said Iranian-born Imam Hassan Shirazi, head of the Unit Ulama (scholars), died immediately.

Imam Shirazi had recently sent messages to Islamic leaders in the April slaying of a Shiite leader, Ayatollah Sayed Mohammod Sadr. The ayatollah was reportedly killed by Iraqi authorities.

It was not known if this was related to the latest slaying. T. Ayatollah Sadr's killing triggered fighting in Beirut between Shiites and pro-Iraqi guerrilla organizations in which more than were killed.

3 Killed in Guatemala May Day Violence

GUATEMALA CITY, May 2 (UPI) — Three persons were another was wounded yesterday during May Day marches, authorities said.

Early in the day, gunmen firing from a speeding car killed two youths who were spraying slogans of the leftist Rebel Army guerrillas on walls in a poor neighborhood of the city, police said.

In a later incident, authorities said about 10,000 people held a half-hour point of their four-mile May Day march when gunmen parked cars opened fire with submachine guns, killing one person and wounding another. Most of the marchers carried signs demanding big and denouncing the government of President Romeo Lucas repressive, witnesses said.

Swedish Strikes, Lockout Affect Virtually All Air

(Continued from Page 1)

longer cooperate in the fine old spirit. His analysis was accepted by the managing director of the Swedish Employers' Confederation, Olof Ljunggren. "This huge conflict serves as final proof that the Swedish model no longer functions."

The employers' association announced today that it was extending the lockout, originally scheduled to last a week, to May 11. United Press International reported that Mr. Ljunggren said the strike, prompted by the 100,000-worker strike that the trade unions called in reaction to the lockout, could be extended even further at an association meeting Monday.

The transport workers' union, in retaliation against the lockout extension, immediately called an indefinite strike at oil companies, including a stop of all transport of petroleum products, beginning May 9. Sweden gets 70 percent of its energy needs from imported oil. The factory workers' union, meanwhile, called a strike at three refineries from Malmoe, Sweden, with an aim at shortening the supply of Swedish labor.

World War II had long been discussions between groups until a coal reached. But in the last election of modernist parties replacing Democratic governments gradual loss of industrialism, have altered it.

This year the unions' 11.3-percent wage increase was offered less than return by the employment. Some 2.2 million workers threatened to "the unions' reply was a week by 14,000 employees public sectors. This strike and the Stockholm blued the public health would the mood of a tighter. Some 150,000 workers were involved strikes and lockouts.

On Wednesday, the ed the government in posal of a 2.3-per cent increase, accusing the complexity with the ex- planned for later today, according to the "society" will last working days at a con- situation is prolonged ers have said, the econ- gin to survive.

Because Sweden is labor conflicts — the national magnitude the effects are difficult detail. Newspapers as have enough newspaper automotive fuel will come scarce because the fine about half its per- The Swedish News Agency named as con- ed sectors: shipping, ry, metallurgy, textil industry, including t Saab plants. The only outside the civil ser- gency could report the strike. West, chair- barbers, musicians industry employees.

The change, which was approved almost unanimously, opens the way for Mr. Sadr to seek re-election when his mandate expires in 1982.

The amendment was opposed by Ibrahim Shukry, leader of the opposition Socialist Labor Party, and some of his followers.

CAIRO, May 2 (UPI) — The People's Assembly has approved a constitutional amendment that would permit President Anwar Sadat to seek re-election to a third term of office. The amendment must be approved in a national referendum.

Article 77 of the 1971 Constitution states, "The term of the presidency is six years... and the president of the republic may be re-elected for a second successive term." The assembly changed this article on Wednesday to read: "The term of the presidency is six years and the president of the re-public may be re-elected for other successive terms."

The change, which was approved almost unanimously, opens the way for Mr. Sadr to seek re-election when his mandate expires in 1982.

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4 Killed, at Least 40 Hurt In Hebron Guerrilla Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

expropriation committee will be formed in the government to seize Arab land deemed essential for "public services" and set it aside for settlement use. The seizures will be based on existing Israeli law and Jordanian civil statutes, which are still applicable in the occupied West Bank.

The compromise is designed to satisfy demands by the militant Gush Enimim settlement movement that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud coalition adopt a parliamentary law to tighten the legal status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip settlements and make them virtually immune to court challenges.

Pressure has been building on Mr. Begin to bring before the Cabinet a law that would put future land expropriation beyond supreme court tests based on the fourth Geneva convention's prohibitions against the transfer of civilian populations to occupied territories.

Faced with increasing opposition to land expropriation for settlements, Mr. Begin sent his agricul-

ture minister, Ariel Sharon, and Knesset member Haim Druckman, head of the National Religious Party parliamentary faction, to negotiate with the hunger strikers, Gush Enimim sources said tonight.

When it became clear to Mr. Begin that the proposed settlements protection bill could not pass in the Knesset, where his coalition maintains only a five-seat edge, he proposed a compromise based on existing law, government sources said.

Under the agreement, the Cabinet will decide on Sunday that uncultivated Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza can be expropriated for public purposes.

Col. Beckwith Denies Rift Over Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

noted acts of bravery that have not been reported before.

After a helicopter had crashed into a C-130 transport and exploded into flames, he said, 40 of his men were able to escape out a side door. But four of his troopers, rather than two as previously reported, dashed back into the transport to save the lives of two crewmen, rather than the one reported before.

Col. Beckwith said that his troopers were burned in the act but the crewmen, who were wounded, would have died otherwise. He said that his soldiers would be properly decorated for their bravery.

He also disclosed that, after the decision to abort, he felt frustrated and thought to himself: "My God, I'm going to fail." Then, after the collision and explosion and the death of eight men, Col. Beckwith said, "I sat there and cried."

Reviewing the operation, he said it began with a good landing and went smoothly at first, despite the interruption of a busload of tourists and the intrusion of a gasoline truck driven by a presumed smuggler. He said the tourists, mostly elderly persons and children, were treated carefully except for one young man who had to be manhandled when he tried to hide behind the bus.

He said he was glad to report that none had been injured, despite shots fired over and under the bus, and that the team's doctor had checked them all without finding injuries.

The colonel said that the second and third C-130s carrying his troops arrived on time, and that they be-

gan to unload equipment and carry it about a half mile to the spot where the helicopters and C-130 tankers would come in. The tankers came in on time but the helicopters were late.

They were due at midnight and about 12:30 a.m., Col. Beckwith said, "I got a little nervous."

When they had not arrived at 1 a.m., he said, "I'm already an hour late and Beckwith gets paranoid because he likes the darkness. Not until 1:40 a.m. did they arrive."

He said he had some sharp words with the helicopter commander but learned later what an ordeal they had been through, apparently referring to the towering sandstorm through which they had to fly. One turned back, another had to be abandoned in the desert.

In any event, he said, he and the helicopter commander agreed to get moving as fast as they could. It was a check to see how the loading was progressing, the colonel said, when one of the helicopter pilots told him his aircraft could not fly.

That led to the decision to abort. Col. Beckwith said that once the order had been given to his soldiers to get back aboard the C-130s to evacuate, there was little talk because they were too busy. He acknowledged, however, that later they were depressed and disappointed.

He said that the decision to abort came about 2:10 a.m. and the accident at 2:52. He said he did not know what had caused it but that the ball of fire threw off heat so intense that helicopter pilots inside their aircraft alongside could not stand the high temperature and had to get out.

Col. Beckwith said that when the ammunition, explosives and the C-130 burned, there was a "mammoth fireball" and that the explosions made it look like a Fourth of July pyrotechnic display. "When it cooked off," he said, "it really went."

He defended his decision to leave the bodies of the eight men trapped in the fire. He said that, after his three years in Vietnam, "I don't like to leave anybody." But he said he would not waste lives trying to go into the inferno to retrieve the dead.

The colonel said his soldiers got all of their weapons and equipment out and that he made sure no one was left behind. Asked why the helicopters were not destroyed, he said that wasn't his responsibility. "I got all my stuff out of there," he said.

At 3:35 a.m., he said, the C-130 in which he was flying got off the ground in what he called a "unique" takeoff across the road with knee-high embankments on either side. But he said it was still before dawn and "I sure was glad to see the light."

Asked what he thought of the overall plan and whether he would have changed it, Col. Beckwith said, "I wouldn't have gone if I didn't think it would work."

Other matters, Mr. Mugabe:

• Said he wanted to establish a Socialist state in Zimbabwe but one "that accepts a role for private enterprise." Having inherited a capitalist system from the white-minority government, he said there would always be private enterprise in the country as long as it benefited the people and was fair to workers.

• Welcomed foreign investment as long as most of the profits were reinvested or local owners had a majority interest.

• Said no decision had been made yet on whether to allow the South African diplomatic mission, established during Mr. Smith's illegal minority government, to remain in the country.

Mount Etna Erupts, Opening New Crater

CATANIA, Sicily, May 2 (Reuters) — Tremors and explosions rocked Mount Etna, Europe's largest active volcano, today and experts said lava had accumulated in a new crater on its southeast face. Activity in the volcano, dormant since September, started Wednesday.

Nine tourists were killed when the 10,902-foot-high volcano erupted in September.

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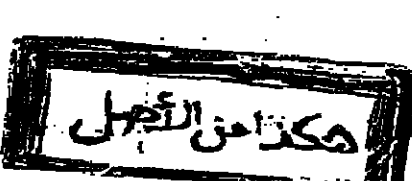
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U.S. House Defeats Bid to Raise Defense Spending in '81 Budget

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, May 2 (LAT) — The House voted, 231-191, to reject a conservative bid yesterday to add \$5.1 billion to the proposed 1981 budget. The vote was a major victory for the liberal majority in the House, which has been fighting to keep defense spending from rising too fast.

Carter Signs Legislation To Keep FTC Operating

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI) — President Carter signed a \$7.6-million emergency measure last night to keep the Federal Trade Commission operating for 30 days with money borrowed from the Treasury.

The measure passed the Senate 84-10 and the House 282-96, but it was not expected to pass the House until after the election.

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The House Budget Committee's balanced-budget plan will reach the Senate floor Monday. It calls for spending \$155.7 billion on defense in the 1981 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. That is \$5.2 billion more

than President Carter's revised budget proposal and \$7.8 billion more than the House committee figure.

Rep. Robert Giacomini, D-Conn., chairman of the House committee, said he was surprised by the margin of defeat for the Holt-Grumm amendment. If it had been a vote on raising defense spending without cutting social programs, it would have won, he said.

He speculated that his colleagues figured the House would be forced to accept higher defense spending in negotiations with the Senate, and that by sticking to a low House number now, the final sum could be kept more acceptable.

"We'll probably wind up close to the president's number" of \$150.5 billion for defense, compared with the House figure of \$147.9 billion, Rep. Giacomini predicted.

The House Budget Committee proposal would result in a 0.5-percent decrease in fiscal 1981 defense spending, compared with the 1980 level, adjusted for inflation. Mr. Carter's proposal would provide a 1.2-percent real increase. The Senate Budget Committee is recommending a 4.7-percent real increase, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates.

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the fight against the amendment. "Since then, people looked more closely at the issue, weighed the human errors involved in the mission and recognized the price to be paid by making more cuts in social programs."

Other conservative amendments, providing even more for guns and less for butter — as well as making tax cuts — will be considered Tuesday, but are given virtually no chance. Thus, the House is on the verge of endorsing its Budget Committee's recommended binding plan for producing the first balanced federal budget in 12 years.

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Former New York Mayor John Lindsay and his wife.

Former New York Mayor Enters Democratic Race for U.S. Senate

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT) — Describing himself as an underdog candidate and defending his record as a mayor who had left New York City in better shape than it is now, John Lindsay yesterday formally declared himself in the race for the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator.

"I'm running now," he declared at a dinner here, "because New York needs a senator whose voice is respected across the country and whose nerve and resolve have been tested and tempered by experience."

Mr. Lindsay, 58, who changed parties during his eight years in City Hall, said that he had great reservations about President Carter, but would support whomever the Democrats nominated for president.

In his announcement, he said that looked ahead to things he thought the federal government should do. "I oppose the MX missile," he said. "I support a mobile strike force. I oppose any independent Palestinian state alongside Israel. I want a fair deal for the Northeast on energy. I favor treating handguns like cars — registering them and licensing their owners. I want to break up the Highway Trust Fund. I want to use our anti-trust laws against oil monopolies."

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Senate, in Bill on Intelligence Agencies, Backs Off Curbs, Increases CIA Secrecy

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT) — The congressional attempt to write a detailed charter specifying legal restraints on the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies appeared to have collapsed yesterday.

Senate advocates of such a detailed code agreed to support instead a much shorter measure that might make it easier than it is now for the Central Intelligence Agency to undertake covert intelligence operations. It also would exempt the agency from the most important provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

The shorter legislation, which the Senate Intelligence Committee debated in a secret session yesterday, would make it a crime, punishable by jail sentences of 5 to 10 years and fines of up to \$50,000, for an official or former official of the government to disclose the identity of an intelligence agent.

The new bill does not mention the use of journalists, clergymen and professors or the use of their institutions as cover for CIA agents. There would thus be no statutory prohibition on their use, which is allowed with the approval of the director.

So it appeared that an impulse to reform and to "leash" the intelligence agencies had died, at least in Congress. That move grew out of disclosures in the mid-1970s of assassination plans aimed at foreign leaders, spying on domestic political groups and experiments with mind-altering drugs.

The Iran and Afghanistan crises unquestionably contributed to a change in congressional attitude about placing legislative restrictions on the CIA and the move to loosen those already imposed.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., who wrote the detailed charter introduced earlier this year, said that he and his political allies were "very reluctantly recommending" that a "full and comprehensive" charter be abandoned. He said that the leadership of Congress had advised that there was little chance that a long, complex bill could pass this year.

Sen. Huddleston withdrew his original proposal and put forward the much shorter version, which is concerned primarily with changes in existing law, regulations and practices that the CIA has been seeking to better protect its secrets and act with greater freedom.

The shorter bill is not much different from a measure introduced this year by Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., and several colleagues (HRT, Jan. 27).

The new Huddleston bill would change the 1974 amendment that permitted eight committees to receive reports from the CIA on intelligence matters, including covert or special operations meant to influence world events.

The new version would require that only the intelligence committees of the Senate and the House be briefed. Partly due to the Carter administration's resistance to any legal obligation to give prior notice of covert operations, the bill merely

allows the director of central intelligence to keep the two committees informed of "any significant anticipated activity."

Senators said that a sort of preamble in the shortened bill seemed to give the executive branch broad, blanket exemptions from any legal requirements to report on intelligence activities.

The new version would exempt the agency from releasing information about its past and current operations under the Freedom of Information Act. It would still permit individuals to request access to unclassified information about themselves on file at the CIA.

While the original charter would have established some legislative prohibitions on intrusive investigating techniques such as wiretapping and burglaries, the new version has no such strict controls.

It merely states that any actions by any intelligence agency must be done according to procedures approved by the agency director. It adds that the attorney general must approve of guidelines in investigating or spying on U.S. citizens and that the two committees are to be informed of the guidelines. But it permits the attorney general to ignore the reporting requirement in an emergency.

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Reported Coup in El Salvador Called a Failure

SAN SALVADOR, May 2 (UPI) — Rightist military officers tried to overthrow the ruling military-Christian Democratic junta in a peaceful coup today, government and diplomatic sources said.

Salvadoran radio stations said the coup attempt was frustrated. Western diplomatic sources said they were not certain it was over, but they stressed the junta probably would survive.

The sources said the attempted overthrow was led by former National Guard Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson, with funding from wealthy businessmen and the support of an underground sector of the Salvadoran military.

The D'Aubuisson group early today demanded the resignations of Jose Antonio Morales Erlich and Col. Adolfo Majano, the two most liberal members of the five-man junta created in January, the sources said.

It was the second rightist coup attempt launched against the junta. The first, in February, was stopped by a speedy show of U.S. support for the moderate but weak junta.

French Nuclear Sub Going Into Service
CHERBOURG, France, May 2 (Reuters) — France's newest nuclear submarine, Le Tonant, goes into service tomorrow when it leaves its Atlantic home base of Ile Longue on a 60-day underwater patrol.

The 9,000-ton Le Tonant is armed with 16 1-megaton thermonuclear missiles and has a crew of 135. It is the fifth such submarine in the French Navy, the first having been commissioned in 1971.

Poll Gives Carter Lead
HOUSTON, May 2 (WP) — The latest published poll gives President Carter a 3-to-1 lead over Sen. Edward Kennedy for the Texas Democratic primary, and observers expect Mr. Carter to beat Sen. Kennedy by the same margin for the 152 delegates.

The Democratic primary results have little to do with the division of the delegates, however. The non-binding preferential voting was a last-minute concoction of the State Democratic Executive Committee, seeking to add some glamour to a ballot of minor races.

The real delegate selection starts as precinct conventions, or caucuses, after the polls close tomorrow night. Because Texas has no party registration, the ticket of admission to the Democratic caucus is the notation by the voter's name that he or she took a Democratic ballot that day. It is expected that only about 10 percent of the primary voters will return for the caucuses.

Army Reportedly Sprayed Aerosol On Minneapolis

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP) — The U.S. Army had parts of Minneapolis sprayed with a tracing material 61 times in 1953 as part of a study on how well an aerosol pump could distribute chemical and biological warfare agents, according to a government report.

The tracer material — powdered zinc cadmium sulfide — was not a chemical or biological warfare agent.

The report was obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by American Citizens for Honesty in Government, which is affiliated with the Church of Scientology.

The Army refused to comment on the report, but said it told Congress in February, 1977, that it had sprayed zinc cadmium sulfide on Minneapolis. The tests were conducted under contract by Stanford University and the Ralph M. Parsons Co. of Los Angeles, the report said.

The Scientology group contends that news articles from 1953 show that the Army said the spraying was research on the feasibility of hiding cities with smoke screens in case of attack. The report said the Army actually was testing how well the sprayed substance penetrated houses and an elementary school.

Belgian Held in Greece
ALEXANDROPOULIS, Greece, May 2 (Reuters) — Alphonse Alois, 37, a Belgian coal miner was charged yesterday with smuggling 28 kilos of heroin worth \$12 million into Greece. Mr. Alois was arrested Wednesday night at the Turkish border crossing of Kipoi.

Major Sun Flare
A major flare in the sun's southern hemisphere caused some disruptions in radio communications and in the sun's magnetic field yesterday, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported.

The flare began at 1:10 p.m. yesterday (28:10 GMT) and peaked 20 minutes later, according to the Herndon, head forecaster at the Administration's Space Environment Services Center here. Solar flares are expected more large eruptions during the next 10 days.

Watson to Stay At Moscow Post

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) — Thomas Watson, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, has decided to remain at his post despite the resignation of Cyrus Vance as secretary of state, administration sources said yesterday.

Mr. Watson abruptly left Moscow Tuesday and flew to Washington when Mr. Vance's resignation became public. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that he was considering quitting along with Mr. Vance, an old friend.

But they added that Mr. Vance asked Mr. Watson to stay on, and Mr. Watson agreed. He was expected to return to Moscow tomorrow.

Obituaries
Louis Kronenberger, Author and Critic
NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT) — Louis Kronenberger, 75, the critic, anthologist and author of books on 18th-century England and many other subjects, died Wednesday.

Mr. Kronenberger, who lived in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, had been suffering for several years from Alzheimer's disease, a progressive neurological disorder.

"Marlborough's Duchess," Mr. Kronenberger's biography of the first Duke of Marlborough's wife, Sarah, won high praise when it was published in 1958. The appearance in 1947 of "Kings and Desperate Men," his survey of Britain's mores and culture in the 18th century, was an unusual display of productivity because, at the same time, he was working as drama critic for Time magazine and the newspaper PM.

During his years as a drama critic, from 1938 to 1961 for Time, and from 1940 to 1948 for PM, his praise for a production almost always guaranteed a line at the box office, even when the production had not been endorsed by other critics.

Gene Markey
NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT) — Gene Markey, 85, a popular novelist in the 1920s, screenwriter and producer in the 30s and 40s, and a retired rear admiral in the Naval Reserve, died yesterday at the Miami Beach Hotel Institute.

Primary Vote Today

AUSTIN, Texas, May 2 (WP) — In a contest where the outcome has seemed clear for weeks, Republican presidential candidates Ronald Reagan and George Bush have settled on winning separate battles in tomorrow's Texas primary.

Mr. Reagan, long the favorite to win the popular vote and a sizable majority of the 80 delegates at stake, is trying to avoid a psychological scarring at the hands of Mr. Bush, who in turn is trying to score well enough to justify continuing his fight to the party convention in July.

Mr. Bush has let audiences in Texas know that he resents attempts to shove him out of the race in the name of party unity. He told a crowd in Dallas that he did not need any lectures from the Reaganites who are urging him to withdraw. "Hell with 'em," he shouted. "We're in this to win."

Mr. Bush has spent the entire week campaigning in the state, while Mr. Reagan did not arrive until Wednesday. Mr. Bush also is running a full-fledged media campaign, the only candidate in either party to do so.

"We're moving up, and fast," said Shirley Green, his Texas campaign director. "But I don't know how it will translate into the popular vote and delegates."

The popular vote determines the distribution of delegates, but the delegates are awarded by congressional district. The winner in each of the state's 24 districts gets three delegates, the loser none. Eight more delegates are given to the overall winner in the state.

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French Nuclear Sub Going Into Service

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The MV also offers the exclusive Pentax "Magic Needles" that make loading fast and fumble free. It's the lightest of all 35mm SLRs, for easy carrying and handling. And it accepts over 40 Pentax lenses plus a wide range of accessories.

But the

The War Powers Skirmish

Apart from an eleventh-hour hint to the Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, President Carter neither asked nor told Congress about his rescue mission into Iran. On the face of it, he thus violated the 1973 War Powers Resolution, a law he once described as an "appropriate reduction" of presidential authority. Yet the legal arguments seem almost beside the point. The more compelling question is political: Why not an ounce of genuine consultation before the raid to avoid a ton of contention and second-guessing afterward?

The legal issues are muddy. Initially, Mr. Carter argued that the rescue raid was a humanitarian errand, not a move into combat, and therefore not subject to the war powers law. The law says: "The president in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances." But the White House retreated from its cramped reading after the event by filing a report to Congress, as the law also requires. Why honor the duty to report after ignoring the mandate to consult?

Here the argument turns on the meaning of consulting in "every possible instance." The framers of the law meant to permit instant presidential responses to emergencies. But that exemption hardly applies to an operation that took months to plan. Clearly the White House wanted maximum secrecy. And the implication that even a few leaders of Congress could not be trusted with a secret is old wine. Whatever the law, it would have been politic to share the risk.

A deeper question in this debate is also political. No law can apportion the shared responsibilities of a president and Congress in risking or waging war. In a nuclear age, the president can incinerate the planet without so much as a phone call to Capitol Hill. But in a long conflict like Vietnam, no

amount of presidential stealth can deny Congress the power to cut off funds or otherwise impede the policy—if it wants to.

Congress adopted the War Powers Resolution to remind presidents of their accountability for the use of troops. It created a formal procedure for consultation and an as yet untested requirement that Congress consent to hostilities lasting longer than 90 days.

But for all its bark, Congress has always been reluctant to bite. Successive presidents have committed forces to emergency operations on eight occasions without real consultation with key committee chairmen. President Gerald Ford reported after the fact on the military airlift of Americans out of Southeast Asia and on the rescue of the crew of the Mayaguez. But he did not report on the evacuation of civilians from Cyprus and Lebanon, nor did Mr. Carter report on airlifts into Zaire during an insurgency in 1977.

The war powers debate actually flared up before the rescue mission, in response to Mr. Carter's threats of a blockade against Iran. That is scarcely a minor matter; it could involve a direct challenge to a warship, including a Soviet ship. As Sens. Frank Church and Jacob Javits of the Foreign Relations Committee asked even before the rescue raid, the military options the president keeps threatening clearly should be discussed with leading members of Congress. That view will have a sympathetic advocate in Sen. Edmund Muskie, Mr. Carter's nominee for secretary of state.

The legal scholar Edward Corwin once observed that the Constitution is "an invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing American foreign policy." In that struggle, Congress, too, often confines itself to tactical details, ignoring strategic design. If the will is there, Congress can now insist on a larger role and give real meaning to its War Powers Resolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Some Verdicts on Bert Lance

After three years under one legal cloud or another, Bert Lance has won his toughest fight. A jury of Georgians acquitted President Carter's friend and former budget director of nine charges of banking violations and deadlocked on three more. The defendant and his friend in the White House have cause for satisfaction and relief. Some might even find in the verdict confirmation for the belief that Mr. Lance was hounded out of office unjustly. But, it will be remembered, these criminal charges were not all of the Lance case; the judgment rendered in federal court in Atlanta is only the most recent.

The jury's verdict is indisputably a tribute to Mr. Lance's tenacious defense of his innocence and reputation. He insisted from the beginning that he never misused his banks, never cheated anyone and was guilty of nothing more than a few accounting oversights. If he and relatives benefited from personal loans that others called irresponsible, well, so did many a Georgia merchant or farmer who got easy credit that enriched whole communities. The jury must have decided that no one was really hurt.

But this verdict in the criminal case does not rehabilitate him as a banker. There was a different outcome when the government accused him of banking irregularities in a civil suit two years ago. Mr. Lance did not contest these accusations. Instead, he entered a consent decree promising to give notice be-

fore re-entering the banking business so that federal officials could examine his fitness for the role.

There has also been a political verdict. President Carter gave him one that was memorable, if also embarrassingly premature: "Bert, I'm proud of you," based on an incomplete examination by bank regulators. The public had reason to be less proud. Neither the civil nor criminal charges impugned Mr. Lance's integrity as head of the Office of Management and Budget. But they did raise questions of suitability. The Atlanta jury could not decide whether Mr. Lance had filed two false statements with his bank; that is hardly a basis for confidence in his judgment as a high officeholder.

An approving word is in order for the prosecutors of the case. Some people were skeptical when the Justice Department insisted, contrary to the spirit of the special prosecutor law, that it could try the president's friend fairly and energetically. We still believe that it is clearly better for the public—and perhaps for defendants, too—to use a special prosecutor in such cases. The Justice Department should not have to prove how vigorous it can be. Still, if defense counsel's cries of "vendetta" during the trial are any measure, the government lawyers may not have proved their case against Mr. Lance but they did prove their vigor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Warnings in West Germany

West Germany's economic success story has lasted for so long that its enduring prosperity has tended to be taken as a matter of course by its allies. . . . Quite apart from the country's economic strength, there has been an unspoken feeling in some quarters that West Germany has some kind of moral obligation to distribute financial largesse in Europe.

It is now, however, becoming increasingly clear that some of these cosy assumptions need re-examining. . . . Under the impact of the latest oil price increase, the terms of trade are swinging sharply against West Germany and the country is heading for a current account deficit of perhaps 25 billion Deutsche marks this year (compared with a deficit of under 10 billion DM last year and a surplus of 17.5 billion in 1978).

This time, the authorities can no longer rely on the strength of the Deutsche mark to

help relieve inflationary pressures. In the first months of the year, the currency has shown an uncharacteristic weakness against all other major currencies and particularly the dollar.

West Germany has not yet begun a precipitate slide down the slippery slope so familiar to other countries in which a depreciating currency, balance of payments deficit, inflation and mounting wage claims all feed on each other.

With a crucial election this autumn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will pull out every stop to ensure that this does not happen. He simply cannot afford to lose his reputation for sound economic management. But the warning signs are there. The country's partners would be well advised to bear in mind that political attitudes can be altered by the fear no less than the reality of economic weakness.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

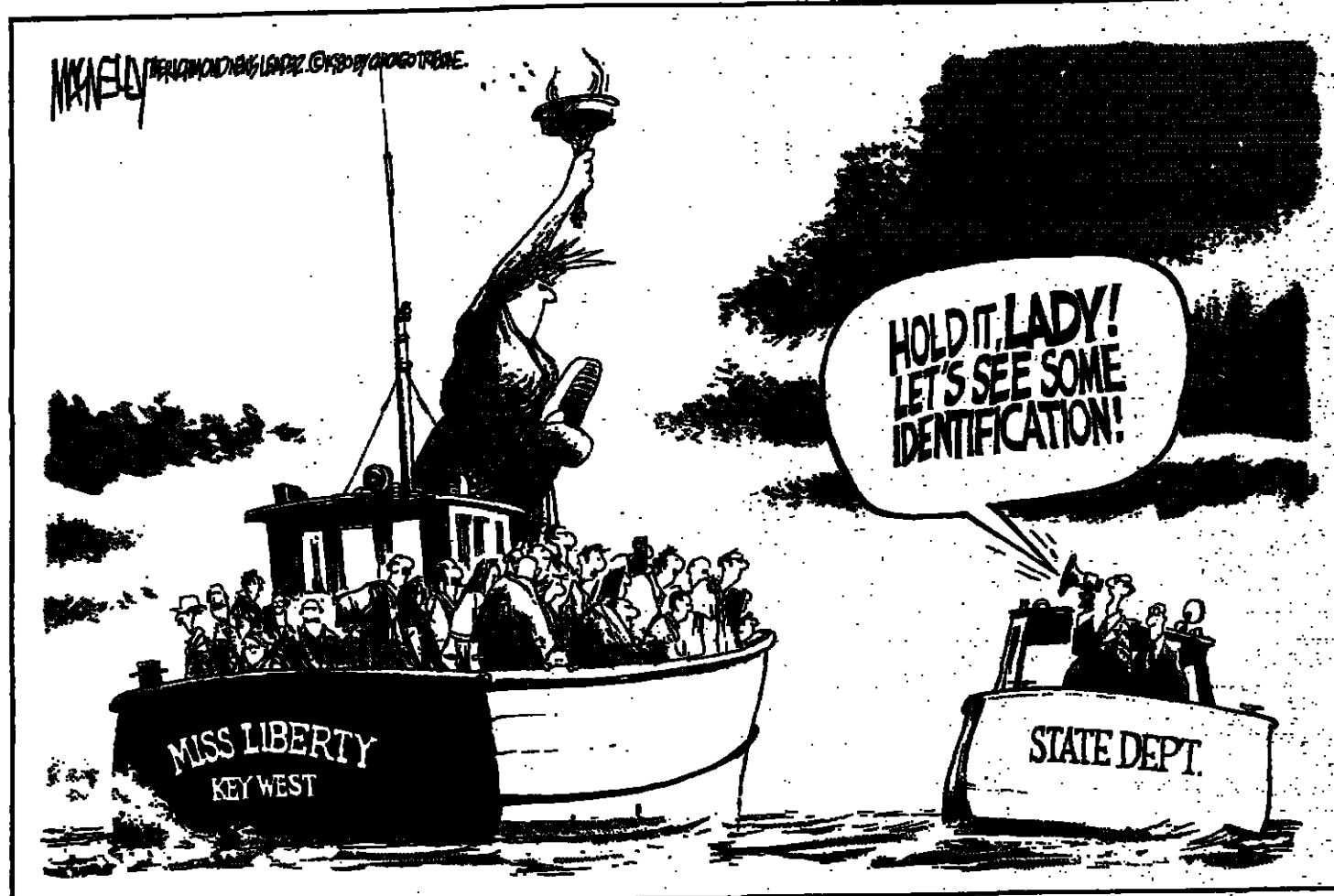
May 3, 1905

WARSAW — The leading Socialist league has ordered a general strike as protest against the bloodshed of yesterday. The students have called off and will not take part. The "Bund," the faction consisting of the Jewish portion of the population, will not take part either. It has realized the danger of a suggestion recently made, which endeavored to throw all the blame for all disturbances throughout the country upon their sect. There are 250,000 Jews in Warsaw, 400,000 Poles and about 50,000 Russians. One intelligent Pole observed: "The error that Russia has made during the past 40 years has been that she has sent here nothing but worthless, good-for-nothing representatives."

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald, under the heading "Gandhi the Inconsistent," reads: "It would be interesting to know just how much sincerity there is in Mahatma Gandhi's statement of the aims of himself and his party in his appeal for the sympathy of the American public. His declaration that the present demand of the Hindu nation is not for the immediate but for a gradual achievement of independence does not harmonize at all with the spirit of malcontents who are employing the tactics of 'passive' revolt which he has prescribed, but which are found to be anything but passive."



U.S. Neglects Europe Diplomacy Over Iran

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — In a European government, the official who would have been announcing his resignation over the failed hostage rescue mission would have been the equivalent of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who thereby would take responsibility for the technical failure. In all likelihood, the British or French Cyrus Vance who questioned the mission's chances would have been in line for a promotion.

The reversed results in Washington suggest not only that the United States marches to a different diplomatic and electoral drumbeat, but also that much more was involved in Mr. Vance's abrupt but predictable resignation than the reasons stated so far. And through their separate stands and responses to the mission's failure, Mr. Vance and his opponents within the Carter administration have jointly succeeded in expanding the Iranian confrontation into a global crisis of confidence that requires a sharp turn in U.S. diplomacy now.

Two months ago, one of the most astute ambassadors posted to Washington cabled home that Mr. Vance's resignation was an event waiting for the right moment to happen. The diplomat argued that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had cut the ground away from Mr. Vance and his principal advisers in dealing with their main account, Moscow. Domestically, Mr. Vance's handling of the UN Security Council vote on Israeli settlements had made him a domestic political liability.

No Control

That UN vote also demonstrated once again that Mr. Vance was not in control of the State Department's own machinery, much less foreign policy, a point that had been made in the Andrew Young-PLO embroglio last summer. Mr. Vance had threatened to quit then, and he had strongly implied earlier that he had come to the edge of resignation over the president's sending Robert Strauss to the Middle East as special negotiator.

But Mr. Vance's main role in continuing in a job he had truly grown tired of and despondent over was to project an image of continuity, and of restraint. Allies and friendly nations abroad chose to believe that the crinkly-eyed Wall Street lawyer was constantly wrestling national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Pentagon into less bellicose postures. If Mr. Vance had resigned because there was a large and punitive military attack planned on Iran as part of the rescue effort, that would be in keeping with the principles he has enunciated in policy meetings.

The fact that continuity and restraint are exactly the qualities the United States' allies and friends abroad would most like to see in evidence in Washington now raises the question of why Mr. Carter chose to abandon Mr. Carter publicly at a moment when his presence would still be the severe questioning abroad of Mr. Carter's intentions.

Moreover, those same circumstances raise another question: why did Mr. Carter not make what would have been an irresistible plea to Mr. Vance to put the national interest ahead of his own disappointment and lessened authority and stay in the job yet a further time? Mr. Vance is not the kind of man who would have rejected such a plea if it had been made.

No Champion

Mr. Vance was not viewed as an effective champion of any particular policy abroad. He had been forced to argue with the president in recent weeks over Mr. Vance's desire to resume a dialogue next month with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna.

Mr. Vance's departure does scramble regional politics in some key areas because it scrambles the widely held perception of his acting as a buffer to Mr. Brzezinski's more "globalist" impulses. This is true in Africa, where Mr. Young and Mr. Vance were personally identified with the policy that helped bring about Robert Mugabe's accession to power in Zimbabwe, and in Asia, where Mr. Brzezinski's much harder line on restricting relief for Cambodia could gain the upper hand.

Europe and the Middle East could well switch positions of prior-

ity in diplomacy. Mr. Carter must now work on restoring some unity to an alliance that he has used—perhaps justly but at considerable cost—as a smokescreen for the rescue mission. European officials tend to view Cabinet resignations as more serious matters than do their American counterparts, and Mr. Vance's quitting is sure to be seen as another sign that NATO has been brought to the edge of a major confrontation by Mr. Carter's unsteady hand.

The Europeans' rush to voice support last weekend for Mr. Carter's actions over Iran emphasizes just how jittery they are about an approaching brink. Mr. Carter's actions are seen as truly erratic and dangerous, in contrast to Richard Nixon's calculated unpredictability on bombing Vietnam, a policy that, in any event,

was taken against a background of improving relations with and offering carrots to Moscow to show restraint.

Mr. Vance had gained a particular trust from both Arabs and Israelis, and they are likely to see his departure as putting an end to serious efforts in the stalled West Bank autonomy talks before the November elections in the United States. The Middle East may now belong on a back burner, behind restoring confidence in NATO. One of the most likely successors to Mr. Vance, Sol Linowitz, has already been singled out by some Arab countries as being politically valuable to Mr. Carter at home because he is Jewish, but a liability in pushing Middle East diplomacy now for the same reason. (Henry Kissinger encountered, and broke, this same prejudice, however.)

The more difficult choice thrust on Mr. Carter by Mr. Vance's resignation involves substituting an emphasis on Europe for the sharp focus he and his aides have chosen for Iran over the last five months. The reaction to the rescue mission and Mr. Vance's absence has strengthened the argument from some in Europe that the hostage issue has to be taken out of the spotlight and treated as just another one of the pressing problems facing the United States abroad. Mr. Carter may run the risk of appearing callous to American voters, these Europeans recognize, but they maintain that he runs a far greater risk to U.S. interests abroad by continuing his current policies.

The writer is foreign editor of The Washington Post.

EEC Quarrels Reflect Disarray

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — While the heads of European governments ritually restated the theme of solidarity with the United States on Iran and Afghanistan, their failure to resolve their own quarrels at the Luxembourg conference this week reflected the depth of trouble in the Atlantic community.

On the surface, they have made considerable effort to separate the Common Market crisis over its budget and farm prices from the crisis in East-West relations currently focused on Gulf oil. But the European Economic Community has been obliged to face both issues, and inevitably the crises are becoming linked.

For months now, important European voices critical of U.S. policies have been arguing that this is the time to prove that they are strong enough to consolidate Western unity, perhaps even influence what they consider a vacillating Washington. Instead, the Luxembourg conference, which had been postponed a month to improve chances of negotiation, proved as it ended Monday night that it had been a fiasco. The British accused the Continentals of selfishness and lack of fairness, and the Continentals accused the British of intransigence.

Matters of Principle

More important than placing of blame, however, in the view of senior community officials, was that both sides elevated what were essentially quarrels over money and domestic political advantage into matters of basic principle in EEC relations at a time when security is becoming the prime Western concern.

It was not only a demonstration that the Europeans cannot agree enough among themselves to persuade the United States to shift pol-

icies that worry them—or to go it alone, which some have been quietly suggesting. It also showed that they are unlikely to be able to develop sufficiently sturdy new agreements with the United States to repair what is widely perceived as a grave danger to the alliance.

Many European officials, obliged to speak privately because all these issues have become high policy for government heads alone to enunciate, have begun to deplore the fact that the Atlantic allies cannot even call a conference to try to align their views.

A passage in the communiqué following the conference calling on foreign ministers to come up with ideas on the Middle East was perhaps the most ominous sign of coming friction. It was easy enough for the Europeans to agree with the United States not to make waves before the May 26 Camp David target for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Palestinian autonomy.

Focus on Oil

But the Common Market has come more and more to see that oil is the real focus of its interest in the Middle East, and the way things have been going in Iran and Afghanistan has made them less confident that they can rely on American wisdom and power to protect that interest.

At the same time, worries about their own economies and the political impact of any disruption of oil supplies have aggravated the fight over Common Market problems. In a number of ways, the reflex of most European leaders is to dig in and protect their own domestic positions. Pressures have been mounting steadily to seek reassurance in better relations with the Arab states, and one point on which the governments have reached virtual if as yet unexpressed consensus is that this will have to be done after May

26 by either forcing a change in U.S. policy toward Israel or moving more clearly away from the U.S. position.

In theory, Iran, Afghanistan and the Arab-Israeli conflict are distinct problems, but in fact European officials are finding it increasingly difficult to avoid seeing links between them. That, in turn, affects their relations with the United States.

Shortsightedness

Many of the leaders' advisers have begun to warn with mounting urgency that their essentially political approach may prove shortsighted and that statesmanship recommends more basic, longer-term analysis of both European and East-West issues. The resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has, for the moment, obscured the fact that those who control European diplomacy are engaged in surprisingly similar disagreements; Luxembourg demonstrated once again that the diplomats find it easier to reach a consensus than do the people at the top.

The point of difference varies from capital to capital. In London, the foreign minister, Lord Carrington, and his Foreign Office professionals are known to be unhappy at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's manner of dealing with the other Europeans, not only on the specific issue of the Common Market budget but also in the hard-edged manner of her dealings that has evoked renewed French and West German doubts about Britain's fitness as a European partner.

In Paris, where the tradition of tight discipline prevents audible squeals of disapproval from professionals, it is nonetheless a matter of common gossip among non-French diplomats that there is a wide gap between the Foreign Ministry's view of the West as weakened and racked by the crisis with Moscow, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's view that the Russians are acting defensively.

In Bonn, a difference of assessment is between Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who feels a need for European allies to reduce the military imbalance in the face of Soviet might, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's search for openings to negotiate with Moscow even at the price of some concession. It almost certainly reflects some deeper differences of perspective.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

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Russia Econon Strateg

By C.L. Sulzberg

SPEITSAIS, Greece — A mortal goal of Moscow range foreign policy is to NATO by splitting the E allies away from the United (and Canada).

Major questions now face world can all be linked to a sis of this Soviet political. It is not just a question of superiority. It is at least a question of economic and capability and potential. Should the United States pushed into neo-isolation, or unwillingly, several of friends from West Europe Asia might be impelled to r their relations with the Union.

'Dumbbell' Theor

Once a serious NATO first had been erected in E "twin pillar" (or, less "dumbbell") theory was ely allied statements. This on two military strongpoints o by the North Atlantic o backed against a potential by U.S. nuclear missile pow

Few world leaders really this to be more than a fiction. Whatever their nati as on other issues, all or (including an often d France) urged continuin strong U.S. Army stationa rope. There was increas "dumbbell" theory would ly to a westward Soviet its own soldiers were not stely involved in the World Washington, other prepared to risk the destru New York against that of I or seizure of West Berlin?

Two new elements of do been interjected into this logic. The first — made p Angola to Iran — was that Vietnam hangup plus the U.S. political system cont weaken American will cohesion as applied in forea cy. One result was the deve of Moscow's clever use of, increasingly strong Cuban A surrogate expeditionary for ricia and western Asia.

The second new element when Third World states headed by the Arabs, reali possessed a stronghold economies of advanced nations through vital raw — especially oil.

Blackmail of W

Moscow understood the possibilities of these change sooner than Western capi Its armed forces were alie the way to surpassing Russia now has conventio nuclear superiority and is process of attaining naval. It is probably not a questio liberally employing this risk World War III but of implicit threat to blackmail, increasingly flabby West.

The United States remain liance's sole superpow friends and enemies perc relative military weakness ging will. Our dynamism the moment, gone — no m much we insist to the com make the mistake of consu allies after — not before. We assume that these partu no alternate policies to NA mitments.

But France has to som disproved this, asserting pendent views with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing "neither pressure nor int will make us change our Athens debates the possi Greek wishes are ignored, alternatives: either some k accommodation with Mosco toward nonalignment Washington cannot expe nically to retain support fre nations that are suflation and disorder be their lack of energy resour the United States gobbles than its share of limited troleum and charges its o little more than a third that Europeans pay for gas.

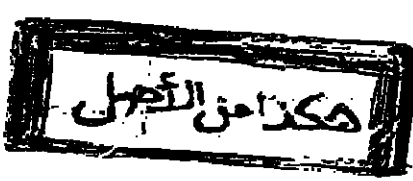
Diplomatic Ro

We refuse to accord our sort of leading diplomatic though they sometimes den a wisdom and efficiency su ours.

Inconstancy and change U.S. policy distress our f we cannot restore the imag solute, consistent ally th could see a broken dmbt, integrated twin pillars t Atlantic. If that even happen there might be a seek new accommodati the crisis, uninhibited, not economically day-foot ant. Then Moscow would tained its ultimate goal: mation by control of West industry: the fruits of wa war.

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China Makes First Report On Inflation

5.8% Rise in Prices Conceded in Survey

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, May 2 (NYT) — China has conceded that it had an inflation rate of at least 5.8 percent last year, the first time it has made public an overall figure for price rises. So far, the Chinese government has conceded that only capitalist countries suffered from inflation.

A long communiqué from the State Statistical Bureau issued yesterday also asserted that workers in state-owned factories and offices enjoyed a 7.6-percent increase in wages in 1979, with their earnings rising to the equivalent of \$39 a month. That would be one of the biggest gains in a single year since the Communists came to power in 1949.

Some persons were puzzled by the reported gain in real wages, for the actual increase most received was a special supplement equivalent to \$3.30 a month for November and December to make up for inflation.

In addition, 40 percent of those considered the best and hardest working were to receive a raise of another \$3.30 a month starting last November, but it has not yet been awarded because of a prolonged debate over who should receive it. It appeared that since the second raise is to be retroactive to the end of last year, the government included it in income although it has yet to be paid.

The Statistical Bureau report said that industrial and agricultural production climbed 8.5 percent last year, to \$411.6 billion, and national income was up 7 percent over 1978, to \$225 billion.

The population stood at 970.2 million at the end of 1979, the report added, an increase of 12.83 million for the year. The rate of natural population growth was 1.17 percent, slightly over the goal of 1 percent but still a remarkable achievement for a country where 80 percent of the people live in villages.

The communiqué provided indications that the program initiated at year to readjust the economy away from the Soviet pattern of big forced savings and big growth in heavy industry had begun to take effect. For the first time in many years the growth rate of light industry, manufacturing consumer products, outstripped that of heavy industry, 9.6 percent to 7.7 percent, the report said.

Some of the biggest gains were registered by factories producing scarce luxury items many people are demanding. The output of television sets soared by 157 percent to 1.33 million, cameras by 33 percent to 238,000, wristwatches by 5 percent to 17 million and bicycles by 18 percent to 10.1 million.

At the same time, output of the machine-tool industry, long a favorite, topped by almost 24 percent. Grain output increased 9 percent to 332 million tons, also one of the biggest gains since 1949. This reflected the higher prices Peking bent to pay peasants for rice and wheat last year.

The Statistical Bureau said prices of farm products jumped 22 percent last year, with an overall official inflation rate of 5.8 percent. It added that "in quite a few cases and units some prices have been raised without permission or a disguised form and some serious cost more."

Labor Gains, Tories Falter in British Local Elections

LONDON, May 2 (UPI) — The position Labor Party has made sweeping gains against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's governing Conservatives in local government elections, nearly complete results showed today.

The elections were held yesterday in towns and cities throughout England and Scotland except London, where local elections are not scheduled until May 1981. Towns in Wales did not vote.

Near-final results gave Labor 502 gains in local government seats and the Conservatives 415 losses. Officials said the voting showed a four-year swing to Labor and against the Conservatives since the last general election when Mrs. Thatcher's party won a landslide victory May 3, 1979.

The Liberals scored 89 gains and 105 losses.

Nationalists Sump
In Scotland, the Scottish National Party, which seeks self government for the country, suffered 102 losses and scored only 11 gains.

Among big cities where Labor is on control from the Conservatives were Birmingham, Leeds and Glasgow.

Labor Party general secretary

U.K. Gives Military 16.8% Pay Increase

LONDON, May 2 (AP) — Britain's 319,000 servicemen and women have been given a pay raise averaging 16.8 percent as part of the government's bid to increase recruitment and build up skilled armed forces. The raise puts the top level for a private at about \$11,400 and for a brigadier at about \$41,520.

The increases, announced in Parliament earlier this week, are retroactive to April 1. They top the 14 percent limit on pay raises in the civil service, state-run industries and other government services.



NIXON ON TOUR — Former President Nixon is greeted by King Juan Carlos at the monarch's Zarzuela Palace residence in Madrid Friday. Mr. Nixon, on the third day of a visit to Spain to promote his new book, "The Real War," took the opportunity to criticize the Spanish Communist Party for being, as he said, more radical than others in Western Europe.

U.S. Balloon, Cloud Dancer, Floats Away With Gordon Bennett International Cup

By Steve Harvey

FOUNTAIN VALLEY, Calif. (IHT) — The U.S. balloon Night Star crashed into a wheat field and the crew received a bill for \$350 in damages from an angry farmer.

The Swiss entry, Emil Messner, unexpectedly lost a large chunk of balloon — the co-pilot — near the end of its flight.

The favored Double Eagle IV stayed up day longer than anyone else but spent that last day traveling in the wrong direction and finished sixth.

In short, the Gordon Bennett International Cup helium-filled balloon race, which ended Tuesday, upheld the eccentric tradition of the 74-year-old Gasbag Gala.

Fallen Nuclear Craft's Twin Is Put Into Orbit by Russia

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP) — The Soviet Union has launched a new naval reconnaissance satellite with a nuclear reactor on board, the first time the Kremlin has taken such a step since the kind of spacecraft ran into trouble and burned up over Canada two years ago, leaving a trail of nuclear debris on the ground.

Carter administration officials, who told reporters about the launching yesterday, were clearly unhappy with Moscow because the space shot came while the United States was working at the United Nations to try to develop internationally binding safety requirements for putting nuclear power sources into outer space.

The military significance and timing of the Soviet launching, however, may have more immediate significance.

The craft was launched on April 29, four days after the aborted U.S. effort to rescue the American hostages in Tehran. Just before sending off the rescue attempt, the U.S. craft carrier Nimitz sped away from a Soviet spy ship that had been trailing it and apparently was able to launch the rescue helicopters on their secret mission without being noticed.

The use of nuclear power sources aboard reconnaissance satellites usually means that they carry high-powered radar aboard. The new satellite is passing daily over the Indian Ocean and Middle East and may well be meant to keep the Kremlin well being surprised again, by providing radar surveillance of the U.S. fleet.

Booster Failed
The new satellite — designated Cosmos 1176 — is said to be a twin of Cosmos 954, which re-entered Earth's atmosphere and burned up on Jan. 24, 1978, in one of the most spectacular accidents of the space age. Bits of radioactive debris were spread over a wide area of remote northwest Canada, touching off diplomatic protests.

To prevent such accidents, such satellites normally are supposed to be boosted from their operating altitude of about 150 miles above Earth to about 600 miles, so that they stay in space for hundreds of years. But the boost mechanism on Cosmos 954 failed and the satellite came down.

Since then, the United States has argued at the United Nations to get an international agreement on safety standards for spaceborne reactors, notification of launch, and responsibility for clean-up in an accident.

The Soviet Union has argued that the existing regulations — which do not have agreed-on safety codes — are sufficient.

The administration so far has made no protests to Moscow, but officials said they did not rule that out. There is no indication of any problems with the new satellite, they said.

India, EEC to Sign New Trade Accord

NEW DELHI, May 2 (UPI) — India and the European Economic Community will sign a new agreement calling for wider cooperation in trade and technology, officials said today.

They said that visiting European Economic Commission President Roy Jenkins and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi exchanged views on the proposed new agreement at a meeting here today.

The winner was Cloud Dancer, piloted by Americans Jerry Tepper and Corky Myers, which landed north of San Francisco, 536 miles from the starting point.

Final Mileage Cut
But the bright red Cloud Dancer did not attract as much attention as the transparent, tear-drop-shaped Double Eagle, which floated north to San Jose, then back south again, thereby reducing its final mileage total from 300 to 129 miles.

Although the Eagle's mark of nearly 75 hours in the sky broke a 72-year-old endurance record for the race, the results of the Gordon Bennett are determined by mileage measured in a straight line from the launch site to plop-down.

About 25,000 people watched the lift-off Saturday in a setting that included tethered hot-air balloons, vintage airplanes and motorized hang-gliders buzzing overhead, policemen on horseback and an elephant advertising the Republican Party.

The launches were smooth, although at one point Band X, the world's largest collection of masked musicians, was asked to cease playing "Bandstand Boogie" because it was disturbing the nearby German balloonists.

One Swiss pilot, Regula Hug-Messner, 62, actually made two landings in the balloon named for her father.

After the first one, her co-pilot, Otto Haab, disembarked and was towing the balloon toward a road when the guide rope slipped out of his hand and Mrs. Messner shot off into space again, landing a few miles away.

The French team finished fifth, but passed up the custom of breaking open the bottle of wine it was carrying. "It's only California wine," crewman John Willis said.

None of the balloonists was injured although the two Britons, Anthony Smith and Royston Cooper, were scratched at the end of their modest 20-mile journey. "We had a 'dog house,'" said Mr. Cooper. "That's when the basket turns over on top of you."

The Gordon Bennett, an annual event earlier in the century, was resurrected last year after an interval of 41 years. The race is named after James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of The New York Herald, whose successor is the International Herald Tribune.

Coincidentally, a member of this year's British crew was named Gordon Bennett. A few hours after the Britons had taken off, he phoned race headquarters and said, "This is Gordon Bennett. Where's my balloon?"

The operator hung up on him.

Unofficial results:
1. Cloud Dancer (U.S.), 536 miles;
2. Double Eagle (U.S.), 429;
3. Night Star (U.S.), 419;
4. City of St. Louis (U.S.), 290;
5. Double Eagle IV (U.S.), 129;
6. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129;
7. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129;
8. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129;
9. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129;
10. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129;
11. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129;
12. Double Eagle (U.S.), 129.

Winners in the print-media categories included Paul Heath Hoeffel and Juan Montalvo, who were given the human rights award for their New York Times Magazine article, "Missing or Dead in Argentina," and Sajid Rizvi, United Press International chief correspondent in Tehran, who received the Hal Boyle Award.

Other winners included: Ray Vicker, Wall Street Journal senior international editor, the Bob Considine Award, for his Middle East coverage; Kaveh Golestan of Time magazine, the Robert Capa gold medal for best photographic reporting or interpretation from abroad, for his reporting from Iran; David Burnett of Contact Press Images, best photographic reporting from abroad, for his coverage of refugees in Southeast Asia and the Iranian revolution.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock											
High Low Div.				5 Yld. P/E				100s High Low				Close Prev				High Low Div.				5 Yld. P/E				100s High Low				Close Prev							
12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock											
43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	43 1/2	3M	27 1/2	27 1/2		7.2	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
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Closing Prices, May 2, 1980

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European Stock Markets

May 2, 1980
(Closing prices in local currency)

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Weekend

'The Dresser': A New Play Focuses on the Characters Backstage

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — The relationship between an aging two-bit Shakespearean actor-manager and his young devoted homosexual dresser may seem an unlikely subject for a play with wide audience appeal, but Ronald Harwood's new play, "The Dresser," is just that. Rich in human content, it seems to sit happily with other recent triumphs from the English stage — "Bent," "The Elephant Man" and "Fanny Hill" — which also explore basic human conflicts through what appear to be bizarre relationships and offbeat characters.

"It seems the best thing Ronnie has written,"



Freddie Jones, playing an aging actor.

says Michael Elliott, who has directed the play recently at the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester where it originated and at London's Queen's Theatre, where it opened on Wednesday. Starring Tom Courtenay as Norman (the dresser) and Freddie Jones as Sir (the actor), "The Dresser" has received very good reviews; in fact, some Broadway producers began expressing interest in it before the London opening.

The play is set in 1942 in the dressing room of a provincial theater embellished with authentic period pieces — hand-cranked thunder and rain machines, heavy Shakespearean costumes, a gas ring and set of kettledrums. The action focuses on the struggle of the megalomaniac Sir to perform what turns out to be his last performance as King Lear after suffering a severe collapse.

Through his ordeal, Sir is goaded, cajoled and pampered by the witty Norman, who is Sir's whipping boy and psychological counselor — tough in his own right, shrewd about his master and committed to his role as a servant. Overhead, a perilous air raid siren threatens to suspend the performance as it echoes the storm in King Lear and the torment in Sir's soul.

"What I'm really writing about is a master-servant relationship," explains Mr. Harwood. "The power of the dresser in the old theater who had to drive his master to do what he had to do. And the conflict within Sir, which parallels that of Lear, of having to surrender and not wanting to surrender. Both men are driven by an obsessive need to find out who loves them the most."

Mr. Harwood served as a dresser for veteran trouper Sir Donald Wolfit for five years, but the play is not overtly biographical. It is a dramatization of the peculiar actor-dresser relationship that began in the 18th century and survived until the 1940s in small repertory companies. In these companies a single actor was the principal performer and manager, dependent upon his dresser for psychological nurturing as they toured the country under terrible physical con-

ditions, taking long and uncomfortable Sunday train trips to bring Shakespeare to the masses.

"Sir is not Donald Wolfit," Mr. Harwood says. "There is no denying, however, that my memory of what took place night after night in Wolfit's dressing room is part of the inspiration of the play. I witnessed at close quarters a great actor preparing for a dozen or more major classical roles that included Oedipus, Lear, Macbeth and Volpone."

"I was an observer also of the day-to-day responsibilities that management demanded and, later, as Wolfit's business manager, I partook of those responsibilities. I was a member of the crew who created the storm in King Lear which, however tempestuous, was never loud enough for Wolfit, as it never is for Sir. These and other countless memories undeniably fed my imaginings while writing the play," Mr. Harwood says.

The play also shows the tightly knit fabric of this world through a variety of subordinate characters who are connected to Sir like the spokes on a wheel: Her Ladyship, Sir's critical but devoted actress-wife; the spinster-like stage manager who has always harbored secret yearnings for Sir; the young ingenue who teases Sir with sexual overtures in order to advance her career; the elderly bit actor who gets a once-in-a-lifetime chance to play the Fool; and the new playwright, an Edmund-like figure who has contempt for the pretentious Sir and is a symbol of the new order.

"Nowadays, we allow ourselves to laugh at these people a little, and there is no denying that their obsessions and single-mindedness often made them ridiculous; we are inclined to write them off as megalomaniacs and hams. The truth of the matter is that many of them were extraordinary and talented men; their gifts enhanced the art of acting; they nursed and kept alive a classical repertoire that is the envy of the world and created a magnificent tradition that is the foundation of our present-day theatrical inheritance," explains Mr. Harwood, who is now writing a history of the theater for the BBC and



Tom Courtenay, left, is the devoted dresser of Freddie Jones, his actor-boss, in Ronald Harwood's new London play.

planning a new play based on the life of Sarah Bernhardt.

Says Mr. Elliott: "It's profoundly about the theater — the life that generations of actors lived and were endlessly playing. It lays bare what it is to be in the theater — how awful and how marvelous. All the things about being an actor are still exactly the same — only the relationship to management is different."

Freddie Jones, a versatile character actor who has just finished filming a part in "The Elephant Man," plays Sir with gusto, charm and a touch of real empathy: "What the public doesn't know is the sheer burden of energy output used in acting and the kinds of strain that existed in this kind of theater. I've worked in the provincial theater, where I have ended up shaking like Sir."

If Mr. Jones holds the audience with his dis-

plays of self-indulgent histrionics undercut by poignant moments of genuine emotion and satiric barbs, Tom Courtenay is equally compelling as the prissy "Jocky." His savage-like humor, sardonic distastes and robust gestures of homosexuality are funny and convincing without being offensive.

"When I first read the script, I didn't think I could play such a vicious queen. The problem was making Norman not seem too camp," explains Mr. Courtenay, who parades around the stage dressed in black slacks and jersey, flourishing an ever-ready towel to wipe Sir's harassed brow and sneaking gulps of brandy behind Sir's back.

"But it's good fun because I've never played this kind of part before — I like getting laughter on the stage. I'm also reminded of Otto, my

dresser in 'A Long Distance Runner' — I couldn't think of doing a film without him. Norman may be vicious and possessive in some ways, but by the end of the play you feel that something good has won out over something bad, and I like that."

"The Dresser" also abounds with inside-theater jokes and superstitions that threw the principals into momentary panic. "We were afraid the audience would not pick up the references," says Mr. Elliott. But they turn out to be entertaining subtleties woven into the play's fabric.

What emerges is not only a colorful drama about a faded theater tradition, but a moving portrait of individuals locked in mutual distress. At the end, Norman is jolted into a moment of self-awareness that strikes a note of real terror in a world built on subterfuge.

Almendros Shooting 'Le Dernier Metro'

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Nestor Almendros — whose photography of "Days of Heaven" won him the 1979 Oscar and who photographed this year's Oscar-winner, "Kramer vs. Kramer" — is in Paris shooting Francois Truffaut's new film, "Le Dernier Metro." Catherine Deneuve and Gerard Depardieu are its stars and its scene is the Parisian theater world during the dim-out of the Nazi

Tall, slim and elegant, Almendros suggests an idealized Spanish version of Noel Coward. He has the Englishman's chic and poise, but none of his world-weary. He never registers boredom for, he confesses, he is never bored. He has so much to do.

He speaks rapidly and to the point but avoids summing his points. He states his opinion with fervor and persuasive sincerity, but, having said his say, he does not say it again. With agile plumb he leaps from one thing to another in conversation, his talk spiced with variety. Now he is describing some innovation of camera composition and now — with a broad, teasing smile — he remembers some humorous anecdote, something that stubbornly refused to come off.

He speaks energy and a sense of urgency. Just as he never lingers long on a subject, so he never lingers in one place. His assignments carry him around and wide. He returned from filming "The Blue Lagoon" in Fiji recently and immediately started work on the Truffaut film. Soon he will be off to Hollywood again. Proposals of all sorts come to him, but he can now pick and choose. Not long ago he rejected a tempting offer to do an remake of "The Invidious Dr. Fu Manchu" in which Peter Sellers is to burlesque former Olmsted's old part of the scheming Chinese physician.

"Not for me," snapped Almendros, telling of a conspicuous request as he served tea in a roomy walk-in flat near the Bastille that he uses as his Parisian residence. A former critic, at a tough one, he is seeking to practice the old adage he once preached. His crowded shooting schedules have not curtailed his writing. He contributes regularly to the serious cinema periodicals and has completed a book, "Days of a Camera," which is to be published in English in French shortly.

"I have read many, many books on filmmaking," he sighed. "They tend to generalize, to lay out the law on how everything must be done. I don't believe there are any infallible laws on cinematography. If there were, no progress would be possible. There are, of course, some. The all-important rule is to achieve by whatever means — old, new, tried, untried — a desired effect."

In my book I do no theorizing. Instead I write my autobiography as a camera, telling how I have tried to meet the challenge of a particular scene in a particular film."

fixtures that would be in an apartment to indicate the natural direction of the light. In the living room I used the carefully placed lamps to justify the soft lights that were just out of the frame alongside the lamps, pointing in the direction of whomsoever I was photographing. The light falling on that person appeared to be coming from the lamps which were filled with standard household bulbs.

"For the daytime shots, I positioned pulsating light of daylight color temperature outside the window from the direction I thought the sunshine would enter. There were two transparent shades made for the view through the window, one on sunlight, the other at night with street lights and lit-up windows."

Opposed to formulas, he has found experience the best teacher. In filming the elements, he has discovered that rain is most effectively photographed before a scene and not as a background. Snow by night — as in "My Night at Maud's" (1969) — required soft, gentle gleams to prevent glare. Flames against the black night sky were a memorable pictorial high point in "Days of Heaven."

"Memory can sometimes be tapped in image composition," Almendros commented in speaking of those scenes. "Some years ago I was



Nestor Almendros at work in Paris.

spending a few summer weeks in Corsica. There was a holiday celebration with the crowds dancing around bonfires as they do on St. John's Eve in Scandinavia to welcome the summer. I remembered that vision and reproduced it in "Days of Heaven," which was supposed to be taking place in 1916 Texas but which was actually shot in 1978 Canada."

Almendros was born in Barcelona, but his

family was strongly opposed to the Franco regime and left for Cuba, then under liberal rule. He grew up in Cuba and took his degree in philosophy and letters at Havana University in 1955. He went on to New York to study camera technique and montage under Hans Richter at City College (C.U.N.Y.) and then to Rome for another year of instruction there. He speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish and has worked in those four languages.

In 1958 he returned to Havana to film and direct motion pictures and to double as a newspaper film critic. When Castro came to power, he was at first undisputed, but before long the iron conformity was imposed.

"At the end of a year I published my choice of the 10 best films," he related. "I placed an American film, 'Suddenly Last Summer' at the top, above the Soviet film, 'Ballad of a Soldier,' the official favorite for obvious reasons. When this brought objections, I realized it was time to move on. Today I am — as I was born — a citizen of Spain."

He settled in Paris and his Bastille flat remains his permanent headquarters, though he has little time to occupy it due to his far-flung assignments. A large part of his professional life has been in France.

After his arrival, he became an important contributor to the post-1960 French cinema. He finds Rohmer and Truffaut the directors most kindred in spirit. He has photographed all of Eric Rohmer's films, from the intimate comedies of discussion, "Claire's Knee" (1970) and "Chloe in the Afternoon" (1972) — to the Kleist novelle "The Marquise of O" and the stunning recreation of medieval chivalry, "Perceval."

For Francois Truffaut, he filmed "The Wild Child" (1969), "The Story of Adele H" (1976), awarded an Oscar and others; Moshe Mizrahi's "Madame Rosa" (another Oscar recipient). He has worked closely with Barbet Schroeder and accompanied him as photographer to Africa to make the famous documentary on Idi Amin Dada. When a history of Charlie Chaplin's screen career was being prepared — "The Gentleman Tramp" — he visited the great comedian at his home in Vevey, Switzerland, and filmed him a few months before his death.

"It was a moving experience," said Almendros. "Poor Charlie was very old and feeble. He seldom spoke; nor was he attentive. His only link with life was his wonderful wife, Oona. He could communicate with her, and I don't think he wanted to communicate with anyone or anything else. I was disappointed, for I had looked forward to talking with him about his films and life. It was too late. But I did get some lovely shots of him, the last made with a moving picture camera. As he was reluctant to speak much, he was back in the silent era in my footage, a sort of fading-out in the sunset."

"I'm intensely interested in my present work on 'Le Dernier Metro,'" he went on. "The film is unusual in concept, theme and treatment. A well hangs over what life was like in Paris during the occupation. Truffaut remembers the daily existence in France from boyhood, but knew nothing of the theatrical life of that time, save by hearsay. He was most impressed by Jean Marais' memories, which tell a lot about life behind-the-scenes in the theaters, about artists, actors, directors, writers then at work."

"The script isn't based on Marais' book, but his book has been source material for all of us. There have been so many contradictory accounts of what went on. Marais' account throws light on a fascinating mystery. I have been studying the cinematography of those years and am hoping to capture the atmosphere that prevailed. There is an intriguing, sinister quality to the project. I think the result will give audiences something very unexpected, something thrilling and original."

Napoleon Slept Here — And So Can You

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — Care to live like an emperor, or at least a baron, for a day? West Germany, odd as it may seem, is a perfect place to do it — in a castle-turned-hotel.

Wars and the vicissitudes of politics, not to mention the ravages of time, have swept away most of the 15,000 strongholds and chateaus that dotted the map of West Germany when warring principalities kept each other at sword and gunpoint. But of the 6,000 that remain habitable, more than 100 are hotels and restaurants, meticulously renovated and maintained, often by the descendants of nobles who built or conquered them centuries ago — bluebloods whom the 20th century has turned into professional innkeepers and cordial hosts.

Some 50 of these venerable houses belong to an association called Gast im Schloss that not only guarantees high standards of cuisine, comfort and ambience but also offers three to 14-day package tours at around \$50 per day — all meals and accommodations included.

The majority are less than an hour's drive from such major cities as Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Cologne, Hannover or Hamburg. All offer proof that even in an age of plastics and fast foods you can still spend a night like a knight or dine like a prince. Perhaps even better, for the absence of indoor plumbing and central heating — now fortunately installed — once relegated even the aristocracy to the vast class of Europe's shivering and unwashed.

Moreover, you need not be a count to afford them. Except for those whose restaurants rate a Michelin star or two, they are among the better tourist bargains in West Germany today. Rates average about DM 80 for a double room including breakfast, taxes and service; they range from as low as DM 55 in the 1,000-year-old Burghotel Schoenberg at Oberwesel on the Rhine to DM 250 at the luxurious Waldhotel Friedrichshagen, north of Stuttgart.

Some put Disney World's replicas to shame — fairy-tale fortresses with defensive towers, massive crenellated walls, moats, drawbridges and dungeons. Others are elegant rococo mansions discreetly hidden behind manicured gardens. Quite a few have pools, saunas, adjacent golf courses and fishing and riding facilities. Their entrance halls are likely to burgeon with antiques, old weapons, armor, hunting trophies and portraits of innumerable noble ancestors. There are huge fireplaces with brightly crackling logs at night. The stairs and hallways usually creak with your steps. In the bedrooms you may find four-posters once used by emperors, huge oak wardrobes, chintz curtains and thick feather beds. The view will generally be of a sparkling river far below, of vineyard-covered hills and quaint villages.

The food is always good, well above the West German average, and sometimes superb. Friedrichshagen, for example, rates two Michelin stars. The culinary emphasis is usually on game in season and local fish, especially eel and trout. The wines are local, often from the vineyards adjacent to the chateau.

To describe more than just a few of these castle hotels would fill a book. But here are some of my special favorites.

Schoenberg Castle, on a bluff high above the town of Oberwesel on the Rhine (Tel: 06744-8198), about halfway between Mainz and Cologne, is, as one recent visitor wrote in the guest-book, "the castle you imagine in your dreams, a place to make childhood fantasies come true." More than 10 centuries old, its foundations were laid in 966 by one Otto von Schoenberg, a robber baron, and its 100-foot collar wall, battlements and ramparts made it a nearly impregnable stronghold.

The Schoenberg clan, which served the Holy



Roman emperors as imperial provosts, was one of the most powerful in medieval Germany. The most famous of them was Frederick, a 17th-century general and administrator in the service of many rulers, who gave him such titles as Marshal of France, Governor of Prussia and Duke of Leinster. He died in the Battle of Boyne in 1690, fighting for William of Orange. In 1689, during one of his forays away from home, a detachment of French soldiers gutted the town of Oberwesel and burned down much of the castle.

For the next 300 years it was a ruin that Victor Hugo once described as "Europe's most venerable rubble heap." Then, in 1908, T.J. Oakley Rhineland, a prominent and wealthy New Yorker whose forefathers had come from the village of Derscheid across the river from Oberwesel, bought the ruin and restored it as a summer residence. By 1914, Oakley had invested the equivalent of \$8 million in the project.

A Spanish-American war veteran known as "The Major," Rhineland was as eccentric as he was rich. Whenever he resided at Schoenberg, he raised the Stars and Stripes above the castle with a cannon shot in the morning and lowered it to the bugle sounds of retreat at night.

His many guests — all duly recorded in a visitors' book — included the blue-chip names of East Coast society and European nobility. One of them, a Princess of Braganza, was usually, carried from the Oberwesel railway station up to the castle in a sedan chair.

In 1950 Rhineland's son Philip sold Schoenberg to the town of Oberwesel, which in turn leased it to Hans Huettel, who has made it into a gem of a hotel. Each of its 10 guest rooms — a miniature museum complete with beamed ceilings, half-timbered walls, leaded windows, Gothic bedsteads, renaissance wardrobes and doors so low you are advised to duck. The dining room walls are hung with old armor, weapons and pewterware.

Moreover, Huettel and his wife are not only convivial hosts but talented chefs who will serve you some memorable meals.

Schloss Auel in Lohmer (Tel: 02206-2041), 20 minutes' drive across the Rhine from either Cologne or Bonn, is a baroque chateau where the hosts are Baron Johann-Adolf and Baroness Giselle von la Valette-St. Georges.

The baron, a descendant of a Franco-German aristocrat who purchased Auel in the 18th century, is an enthusiastic private pilot and has his helicopter in a meadow adjacent to the mansion, making Auel probably the world's only castle-hotel directly accessible by chopper. The baroness, who dropped out of college to marry him, is an attractive mother of three teen-agers and describes her role of managing the 23-room hotel as "similar to running a household, just a little larger."

The family is famous, the baron's best known ancestor having been Jehan de la Valette, the 16th-century defender of Malta against the Turks and the man for whom that island's capital, Valetta, is named.

The chateau is equally famous. Napoleon made it his headquarters while inspecting his Rhine Army in 1811, and of the many beds he allegedly slept in, the one at Auel is documentarily genuine. Family records show it had to be lengthened four years later to accommodate Russia's Czar Alexander I who — historic irony — stopped off at Auel on his way to Paris to seal Napoleon's defeat. A canopied four-poster, it is now available to less illustrious guests at DM 95 per night — breakfast and a new mattress, not Napoleon's or the czar's, included.

A more recent — and frequent — visitor was Germany's last kaiser. The baron's grandfather was rector of Bonn University, where the emperor's son was enrolled. Whenever Wilhelm II came to visit and check up on the crown prince, a desultory student, he stayed at Auel.

After World War II, the castle was the residence of the British high commissioner for Germany, and it was thanks to him that Auel had central heating and baths by the time it was returned to la Valette. The cuisine is excellent, strongly influenced by the baroness' personal touch, and timing is suspiciously elegant in a room called Tapestry Hall.

Hugenpoet Castle (Tel: 02054-6054) is located in a most unlikely spot for a palace, 15 minutes' drive from the center of Essen, the epicenter of West Germany's smoggy, heavily industrialized Ruhr basin.

Huge in local dialect means toad, and a poet (pronounced poet) is a pond. When the castle was built in the eighth century as a manorial domain of Charlemagne, the area was a marshland. Presumably, the site was chosen for defensive reasons and the croaking toads were expected to frighten away enemies. They didn't. Hugenpoet was destroyed and pillaged several times and the present, moated building, is the result of extensive reconstruction begun in 1831 when a forebear of the current owner, Baron von Fuerstenberg, acquired it.

The interior is breathtaking, especially the magnificent black marble staircase and several renaissance fireplaces all dating from the 16th century. The bedrooms — eight singles, 15 doubles ranging in price from DM 50 to DM 165 — the dining hall, conference rooms and lobby are all furnished exquisitely with museum pieces from the Fuerstenberg family estate.

The palace has been operated as a hotel by lessees since 1934 — at first by Kurt Neumann, a Duesseldorf hotelier, since 1964 by his son Jürgen. He and his chief disciples of Paul Bocuse and the Troisgros brothers, have been awarded one Michelin star. Klaus Besser, the

(Continued on Page 8W)

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Musikverein (tel: 65.86.81). Grosser Saal — May 3 and 4 at 7:30: Leo Anselmi Philharmonic Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Mozart, Beethoven).
Konsertsaal (tel: 72.46.86). Grosser Saal — May 7 at 7:30: New Irish Chamber Orchestra, A. Finner conductor. Same day: Celtic Suite (Larcher, Tchaikovsky, Vivaldi).

BELOW

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 051/33.13.23; 33.66.85) — May 10 at 8; May 11 at 3: "Idomeneo."
BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02). Grande Salle — May 6 and 7 at 8:30: "Minotaur" (Stravinsky/Christie). "Ode" (Bruckner/Brahms). "La Cathédrale Engloutie" (Debussy/Kyllian) and "Bewegungen" (Grieg/Lodini). Royal Flemish Ballet, May 9 and 10 at 8: "La Danse aux Canaries" (Verdi/Lefebvre). Royal Walloon Ballet. (Information: Tel: 512.04.03).
May 3 at 2: "Visible Music" Eric Ross (American composer).

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON, May 3-18: Brighton Festival. Includes: The Don — May 4 at 7:30; Yehudi Menuhin violin, Hepzibah Menuhin piano (Beethoven). May 9 at 7:30: Boston Symphony Chamber Players (Mozart, Beethoven, Stravinsky). Gardner Centre Theatre — May 6 at 7:30: "Boris Godunov" (Musorgsky). New Sussex Opera. Banqueting Room, Royal Pavilion — May 7 at 7:30: Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano, Roger Vignoles piano (Haydn, Britten). (Information: Tel: 0273/68.21.27).
BRISTOL, Colston Hall — May 9-17: Bristol Proms (tel: 0272/26031).
CHESTER, May 3-17: Chichester Festival Theatre. Includes: May 5-17: "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" (Lonsdale). (Information: Tel: 0243/78.13.12).
KINGSTON UPON HULL, May 3-24: Amy Johnson Festival, marking the 50th anniversary of her solo flight to Australia in 1930. (Information: Tel: 0482/22.31.31).
LONDON, South Bank — To May 10: English Bach Festival. Includes: Queen Elizabeth Hall — May 4 at 3 and 7:45: "Music for the Wedding of the Sun King" (Cavalli, Lully). English Bach Festival Orchestra, Choir and Dancers. May 6 at 7:45: "The Seven Deadly Sins" (Mozart). May 7 at 7:45: "Byzantine to Greek Folk" (Byzantine Choir of Athens, Lykourgos Angelopoulos conductor). Parthenon Room — May 5 at 6:30: London Baroque Orchestra (Lecton). May 6 at 5:55: London Fortepiano Trio (Mozart, Beethoven). (Information: Tel: 730.59.25).
May 6 at 8: "L'Opera-Midi d'un Fatale" (Debussy/Hobbes).

FRANCE

BORDEAUX, May 8-25: 30th International Music Festival. Includes: London Early Music Group, Warsaw Chamber Opera, Academy of Saint-Martin-in-the-Fields, Messiaen, Celibidache and Albrecht Weissenberg. (Information: Tel: 90.91.60).
CANNES, May 9-23: Cannes Film Festival. Includes: "Being There" (Ashby/U.S.), "All That Jazz" (Fosse/U.S.), "Savoy Qui Faut" (Godeau/France) and "Salto nel Vuoto" (Bellocchio/Italy).
EVIAN, May 10: 5th Music Festival. Includes: May 9-10: Yale University Soloists (Penderecki). May 9-10: Yale Philharmonic Orchestra. May 7 at 9:30: Yale Philharmonic, Otto Werners-Müller conductor (Mozart, Tchaikovsky). May 8 at 9:30: Rhine-Wesphalia Jazz Orchestra, Glen Rovenhorst conductor. (Information: Tel: 50.75.03.78; Telex: 387.79).
NICE, Palais des Expositions (tel: 55.18.55) — May 9-14: International Book Festival.
PARIS, Pompidou Center (tel: 773.79.55) — Through May 12: German photography exhibition. Through June 15: Edmund Killy, exhibition. Galerie d'Art Castiglione (tel: 260.77.91) — "Paris 1900" by Antoine Mallet.
American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — Through May 14: "American Paintings: The 30s." To May 16: Solita Dance Theater, Henry Smith director. To May 2: Video Dance Workshop, Mimi Fiedler director. (Information: Tel: 50.75.03.78; Telex: 387.79).
May 10: "The Book of Hours."
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ITALY

GENOVA, May 5-11: "Words for Music." International Poetry Conference. (Information: Tel: 010/26.06.05).
MILAN, La Scala — May 6: "Otello." May 4: "Bohème" (Ravel/Barbi). "Sinfonia D. Major" (Berg/Kyllian) and "L'Opera-Midi d'un Fatale" (Debussy/Hobbes).

ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — May 4, 7, 10 and 14: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Centre de Congrès Auditorium (tel: 50.93.00) — May 3 at 9: National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera, Lawrence Foster conductor. Valentin Gheorghiu piano (Mozart, Mahler). May 7 at 9: "Bayanhan," National Ballet of the Philippines.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45). Grote Zaal — May 3 at 8:15: Des MacLean. May 6 at 8:15: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra. Janos Furer conductor, Eugen Indjic piano (Beethoven). May 9 at 8:15: George Mount. May 10 at 8:15: George Mount. May 11 at 8:15: George Mount. May 12 at 8:15: George Mount. May 13 at 8:15: George Mount. May 14 at 8:15: George Mount. May 15 at 8:15: George Mount. May 16 at 8:15: George Mount. May 17 at 8:15: George Mount. May 18 at 8:15: George Mount. May 19 at 8:15: George Mount. May 20 at 8:15: George Mount. May 21 at 8:15: George Mount. May 22 at 8:15: George Mount. May 23 at 8:15: George Mount. May 24 at 8:15: George Mount. May 25 at 8:15: George Mount. May 26 at 8:15: George Mount. May 27 at 8:15: George Mount. May 28 at 8:15: George Mount. May 29 at 8:15: George Mount. May 30 at 8:15: George Mount. May 31 at 8:15: George Mount. May 32 at 8:15: George Mount. May 33 at 8:15: George Mount. May 34 at 8:15: George Mount. May 35 at 8:15: George Mount. May 36 at 8:15: George Mount. May 37 at 8:15: George Mount. May 38 at 8:15: George Mount. May 39 at 8:15: George Mount. May 40 at 8:15: George Mount. May 41 at 8:15: George Mount. May 42 at 8:15: George Mount. May 43 at 8:15: George Mount. May 44 at 8:15: George Mount. May 45 at 8:15: George Mount. May 46 at 8:15: George Mount. May 47 at 8:15: George Mount. May 48 at 8:15: George Mount. May 49 at 8:15: George Mount. May 50 at 8:15: George Mount. May 51 at 8:15: George Mount. May 52 at 8:15: George Mount. May 53 at 8:15: George Mount. May 54 at 8:15: George Mount. May 55 at 8:15: George Mount. May 56 at 8:15: George Mount. May 57 at 8:15: George Mount. May 58 at 8:15: George Mount. May 59 at 8:15: George Mount. May 60 at 8:15: George Mount. May 61 at 8:15: George Mount. May 62 at 8:15: George Mount. May 63 at 8:15: George Mount. May 64 at 8:15: George Mount. May 65 at 8:15: George Mount. May 66 at 8:15: George Mount. May 67 at 8:15: George Mount. May 68 at 8:15: George Mount. May 69 at 8:15: George Mount. May 70 at 8:15: George Mount. May 71 at 8:15: George Mount. May 72 at 8:15: George Mount. May 73 at 8:15: George Mount. May 74 at 8:15: George Mount. May 75 at 8:15: George Mount. May 76 at 8:15: George Mount. May 77 at 8:15: George Mount. May 78 at 8:15: George Mount. May 79 at 8:15: George Mount. May 80 at 8:15: George Mount. May 81 at 8:15: George Mount. May 82 at 8:15: George Mount. May 83 at 8:15: George Mount. May 84 at 8:15: George Mount. May 85 at 8:15: George Mount. May 86 at 8:15: George Mount. May 87 at 8:15: George Mount. May 88 at 8:15: George Mount. May 89 at 8:15: George Mount. May 90 at 8:15: George Mount. May 91 at 8:15: George Mount. May 92 at 8:15: George Mount. May 93 at 8:15: George Mount. May 94 at 8:15: George Mount. May 95 at 8:15: George Mount. May 96 at 8:15: George Mount. May 97 at 8:15: George Mount. May 98 at 8:15: George Mount. May 99 at 8:15: George Mount. May 100 at 8:15: George Mount.

NORWAY

OSLO, May 6-10: "Machining '80," exhibition on marketing. (Information: Norges Varemesse, P.O. Box 130, Skøyen, Oslo 2; tel: 02/55.57.90).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11) — May 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 at 8: "Les Sylphides" (Chopin/Golovine) and "Ballets Russes" (Shostakovich/Van Dyk). Ballet du Grand Theatre.
LAUSANNE, May 3-June 30: 25th Lausanne Festival. Includes: May 5 at 8:30: Chick Corea and Gary Burton. May 6-9 at 8:30: "Opera Paris," Compagnie Miroir Miroir. (Information: Théâtre Municipal; tel: 021/22.64.33).
ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.22) — May 4 at 7:30: "Don Carlos." May 8 at 8: "Fidelio." May 10 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 11 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 12 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 13 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 14 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 15 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 16 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 17 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 18 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 19 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 20 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 21 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 22 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 23 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 24 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 25 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 26 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 27 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 28 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 29 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 30 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 31 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 32 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 33 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 34 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 35 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 36 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 37 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 38 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 39 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 40 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 41 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 42 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 43 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 44 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 45 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 46 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 47 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 48 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 49 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 50 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 51 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 52 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 53 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 54 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 55 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 56 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 57 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 58 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 59 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 60 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 61 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 62 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 63 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 64 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 65 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 66 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 67 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 68 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 69 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 70 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 71 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 72 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 73 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 74 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 75 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 76 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 77 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 78 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 79 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 80 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 81 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 82 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 83 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 84 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 85 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 86 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 87 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 88 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 89 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 90 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 91 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 92 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 93 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 94 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 95 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 96 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 97 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 98 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 99 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists. May 100 at 7:30: "The Three Artists." Three Artists.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, May 3-22: "Berlin Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 26.94.1).
Düsseldorf, May 3-22: "Düsseldorf Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).
Frankfurt, May 3-22: "Frankfurt Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).
Hamburg, May 3-22: "Hamburg Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).
Köln, May 3-22: "Köln Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).
Munich, May 3-22: "Munich Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).
Stuttgart, May 3-22: "Stuttgart Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).
Wiesbaden, May 3-22: "Wiesbaden Theater Festival." (Information: Tel: 341.44.49).

Napoleon Slept Here

Continued from page 7W

West German food critic, adamantly contends that Neumann has long deserved a second one.

Kronberg Castle (Tel: 06173-7011), a 20-minute drive from Frankfurt in the Taunus Mountains, looks precisely the way a castle should: a magnificent mixture of Tudor-style, fairy-tale spires and half-timbering. Actually it is a fake, a 19th-century replica built between 1888 and 1894 as dowager residence for Empress Victoria, England's Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and the widow of Germany's Kaiser Friedrich. She lived there until her death in 1901.

Whatever Kronberg lacks in venerability it more than compensates for in excellent food and luxurious living — 54 rooms priced from DM 220 per double — and more recent history.

For a brief period after World War II, it was Dwight Eisenhower's official residence, and until 1951, a U.S. Army officers' club. It was also the scene of a famous crime. An army colonel and his wife, a WAC captain, stole the Hessian crown jewels, valued at \$7 million, from the castle vault. The couple was convicted after one of the longest court-martials in U.S. military history, but many of the jewels were never recovered.

Since 1953 Kronberg has been a luxury-class hotel in which the turn-of-the-century atmosphere has been meticulously preserved — right down to the elegant furniture Victoria personally selected for the library, parlors, banquet halls and guest rooms. A vast private park surrounding the mansion is now an 18-hole golf course for hotel guests.

The stately main dining room is a portrait gallery of the emperor's relatives, some of whom were frequent guests at Kronberg until they went to war against each other in 1914: her brother Edward VII, her son Kaiser Wilhelm II; her nephew, George V of England and Czar Nicholas II. They hang there in somber, regal splendor and look down — disapprovingly it seems — upon the commoners at the tables.

Goetzburg Castle in Jagsthausen (Tel: 07943-2222), 82 kilometers north of Stuttgart, is the birthplace of Goetz von Berlichingen, whose 16th-century forays against the rich mercantile towns, leadership of rebellious peasants and use

of earthy language made him Germany's most popular knight. In 1504, aged 24, he lost his right hand in battle and became famous for a movable iron one — a technological marvel of its time.

Berlichingen's memoirs were dramatized and his exploits immortalized in a play by Goethe that is staged, with all the pageantry of historic costumes and genuine armor, right in the castle.

In the 1960s von Oehring's direct descendant, Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Oehring, turned it into a magnificent hotel. The castle, situated at the edge of a landscaped park, is a jewel of a castle, a jewel of a castle, a jewel of a castle.

The castle is in the Taunus Mountains, a Lilliputian land where four and a half hours' walk from Goetzburg, is Friedrichsruhe (Tel: 07078), an elegant 18th-century mansion built by Prince Johann-Friedrich von Oehring's summer palace. During his lifetime it was one of the main social centers of titled Europe.

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The castle is still owned by the baronial Berlichingen family, some of whom live in its private wing. A small museum displays Goetz's original iron hand, and in another wing there is a cheer-

ful hotel. It has 14 rooms, each named after a character in the Goethe play and each fully furnished with period pieces. The most expensive double is DM 73 per night.

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The Trouble With Karma

by Elizabeth Bailey

ONCE UPON a time, Karma was a simple concept. It was a Hindu belief that the actions of a person in this life would determine his or her fate in the next. But in the 1970s, Karma became a fad. It was a new religion, a new way of life. It was a way to find meaning in a world that seemed to be losing its way. And it was a way to find a sense of community in a world that seemed to be losing its sense of community.

Gita Mehta, whose book "Karma Cola" reveals the underbelly of mysticism, is a woman who has lived the Karma life. She is a Hindu, a yogi, a meditator, a seeker. She is a woman who has found a way to live a life of meaning and purpose in a world that seems to be losing its way. And she is a woman who has found a way to find a sense of community in a world that seems to be losing its sense of community.

Mehta's book, "Karma Cola," is a collection of essays that explore the Karma life. It is a book that is both a guide and a warning. It is a book that tells us what the Karma life is, but it also tells us what it is not. It is a book that tells us that the Karma life is not a quick fix, but a way of life. It is a book that tells us that the Karma life is not a religion, but a way of life. It is a book that tells us that the Karma life is not a fad, but a way of life.

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Gita Mehta, whose book "Karma Cola" reveals the underbelly of mysticism.

course on "inner environments" reports on the latest West Coast party game: "At the end of the party when people are getting a little bored, we send out for the Transcendental Meditation heads. . . . Cost \$1,500 if they make the levitation. Or you get your money back."

The hero of Mehta's book — if there is one — is the ascetic who lies outside a temple in Rishikesh, India, on a bed of nails and jagged steel. On a broken slate next to his head is written both in English and Hindi: "Yes, I am a sadhu. Yes, I have not spoken for 12 years. Yes, my body feels some pain and discomfort. Please leave me alone to meditate on the Universal Absolute."

Mehta was at Bombay University when Allen Ginsberg swept through in 1962, marking the first wave of Western worshippers. She was also there five years later when the Beatles came. "We thought we were going to hear 'Money' and 'Baby, let me drive your car,'" she says. "Instead, they started chanting mantras and eating vegetables. We thought at last we were going to learn to twist. They wanted to learn the rope trick."

That is what Mehta terms "Rock and Roll."

Food

Eat Like a Medici

by Nancy Jenkins

LORENCE — When Catherine de' Medici went to France in 1533 to marry the Dauphin, later Henri II, she took with her an entire kitchen, staffed with cooks and stocked with foods that were the envy of the French court.

Catherine was a famous trencherwoman and probably, like most of her distinguished family, suffered miserably in later years from gout. Nonetheless, she brought a decided refinement to the French table, which then consisted largely of heavily spiced stodge. Catherine's entourage introduced artichokes, petits pois, broccoli and the new tender little beans from America that could be eaten fresh and green or, in a way that quickly became a staple of Florentine and Tuscan food, seeded and dried and simmered until tender, soft but never mushy.

The Florentines' devotion to the humble bean has earned them the nickname *mangiafagioli* (bean-eaters) from other Italians. To this day, nothing quickens the Florentine palate like a plate of velvety smooth white beans, of the variety called *riccioli*, gently stewed and dressed with a thick green olive oil. Precede the beans with a plate of thinly sliced country ham and the fennel-flavored salami called *finocchiona*, follow it with a salad of field greens and a chunk of well-seasoned sheep's milk *pecorino* cheese, wash the whole down some robust red Chianti Classico from the area between Florence and Siena, and you have what most Florentines consider a perfect meal, one that Catherine herself would not have disdained and must, indeed, have often consumed.

Although the Medici had a not entirely unjustified reputation for sumptuous opulence and what appears to modern eyes — and palates — as a ridiculous over-emphasis on extravagant presentations, everyday food — at court or in the countryside, the merchant's dining hall or the artisan's kitchen — was not so very different from that of today, because it relies on the indigenous products of the surrounding countryside: wheat, wine, olive oil, beans, fresh vegetables and a variety of game and pork products.

In the 1500s, Florence's staple food was bread, bread, bread, and to a lesser extent this is still true today. Tuscan bread, rough-textured and unsalted, plays a role throughout the meal, as a foil to roasted and grilled meats; or spread with a primitive pate of mashed chicken livers or tomatoes (the latter, called *pappa al pomodoro*, is especially good); in a salad like the wonderfully refreshing *panzanella*, in which broken chunks of stale bread are mixed with tomatoes and chopped onions and flavored with basil, oil and vinegar; or as a basis for that hearty stew called *ribollita*, which originated as yesterday's minestrone warmed-up and thickened with bread, but has now become a dish for the most sophisticated table — a classic case of reverse snobism.

In Florence recently, on an incredibly dreary, wet, first day of spring, I took comfort in an excellent *ribollita* at *Mario da Gino*, (Tel: 21.45.25) a tiny *fiaschetta* at *Piazza dei Carmi* 42, behind the *Piazza della Signoria*. This restaurant is so unpretentious that one is tempted to go no further than the dusty front window. One glimpses what looks like an abandoned butcher's shop inside, with plain white-tiled walls, half a dozen marble-topped tables and an assortment of bottles and boxes that look like something the butcher left behind.



The one menu — a sheet of brown paper celebrating Mario's trip to the San Lorenzo market that morning — is passed from client to client. With the *ribollita*, I sampled home-made *taglieri* noodles with a fresh and fragrant sauce of tomatoes and basil, and tripe.

Tripe is the other great Florentine specialty, sold from street wagons called *tripperie* the way hotdogs are sold in America. You can buy it by the kilo to take home, or nestled in a bun to eat on the spot. Most non-Florentines avoid it, and it took some courage to try it. My *trippa* was served in a lightly aromatic tomato sauce with a big bowl of freshly grated Parmesan to sprinkle over it, the sauce and cheese setting off to perfection the rich, earthy taste of the meat. It had a pleasantly chewy texture and was delicious; I recommend it highly.

A similar kind of unpretentious *fiaschetta* is the *Trattoria Le Moesche* in via del Proconsolo 55, near the Bargello. This is another excellent recommendation for budget travelers who still want to eat the way the locals do. Again, don't be put off by the entrance, which looks like the most ordinary sort of wine shop.

Inside is a brightly lit dining hall with long refectory tables, paper tablecloths, rushing waiters and an abundance of good food that comes from an open kitchen at one end of the L-shaped room. Oddly for an Italian restaurant, the first course was rather indifferent. The pasta was not exciting though the *ragu* meat sauce served with it was very good. We had an excellent *arista*, roast pork flavored with rosemary and garlic, and a simple but delicious roast veal.

Instead of a sweet, order a glass of the port-like red *Morellino* wine which comes with *biscottini di Prato*, crunchy almond biscuits that you soften in the sweet wine. Prices here ran as low as 6,000 lire (\$7.50) a head for this meal with wine.

I could not try the *Enoteca Pinchiorri*, at via Ghibellina 87, (Tel: 21.01.93) because it has since reopened. This restaurant and wine tasting bar has been highly recommended by, among others, Bert Anderson, who knows more about Italian wine than any man alive. The kitchen is said to be first-rate, the wine list extensive and inter-

weekend

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The art market

Italian Abstract Art Show

by Edith Schloss

ROME — Even before the current exhibition "Italian Abstract Art, 1909-1959" opened here, all hell broke loose. There had been nothing like it since the furor over the Manzoni show in 1971 (also at the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna), when the neo-Dadaists' famous cans, labeled "Merda D'Artista," set off a debate in parliament.

What's all the fuss about this time? "How can you represent half a century of abstract art with only 10 artists?" cried some. "The very time span is arbitrary," said others. Why was abstraction represented as connected with Futurism, why was there no sculpture at all, what Machiavellian reasoning was behind the seemingly uninvited choices?

Most vociferous were the 20 excluded artists who, having been excluded, decided to take out an ad in *La Repubblica* — Italy's best-read paper in cultural circles. The ad called the organizers arrogant bureaucrats without background and charged them with indulging in favoritism and distorting history.

Even the title of the show was controversial; it was too "absolute," Giorgio de Marchis, the new director of the museum, had clung to it "like an obstinate lover," as one critic put it, instead of using a more general title, like "Episodes of Italian Abstract Art."

But would that have made much difference at a time when dealers and certain critics have launched into a campaign to push the figurative again? And would an ampler show not have been accused of lacking focus?

The idea of the show, de Marchis explained, was to answer a question he was asked again and again when he was Italian cultural attaché in Tokyo: "What exactly is Italian abstract art?" He meant the show, which runs through May, not to be a census-taking but, rather, a three-part survey of a specifically Italian method of abstraction. Italian abstraction has its own story. The departure from realism began with Futurism, so works by the Futurist Giacomo Balla in the years before 1920 and the post-Futurist Enrico Prampolini were chosen. In Osvaldo Licini and Atanasio Soldati, in a second group, there was an element of metaphysical painting — an intrinsically Italian movement. Their apparent "straight" geometry was ambiguous and was in fact magic geometry.

They and the Florentine Alberto Magnelli worked between the two worlds and beyond, while after 1946 — in the third grouping — were Giuseppe Capogrossi, Alberto Burri, with his concern for texture, Lucio Fontana, with his "Spatialism," and the Abstract Expressionism of Emilio Vedova and Giulio Turcato.

Perhaps the choices and demarcations are drastic, perhaps they are not. More important, what about the show itself?

There are 60 paintings, six by each of the 10 painters, so it is not a lining marathon. Balla is dynamic and dark, and not only when exploring the forces of motion as a Futurist. Prampolini is not so much concerned with progressing rhythms of energy as he is with a more static, idiosyncratic approach. Perhaps the non-objective Magnelli, with his robust interlocking shapes, was the most international. He lived in exile — and died — in France.



Capogrossi's "Surface," 1958.

Soldati's compositions are tightly balanced and harmonious, and the delicate but wiry structures of Licini's songlike and haunting. After that, there is Capogrossi's invention, a sign language based on one bold super rune, which he repeats in fabrics of ever-changing variations and juxtapositions.

So far, even though the image is inventive, the outline has been stiff and even. Think of Stuart Davis in America. Shapes, distinct and sharp — if angular or curved — avoid reference to three-dimensional reality, and the picture plane is never broken.

This abruptly changes with Burri's patching together of bits and pieces of sackcloth full of casual holes (so shocking in its own time) and of Fontana's slicing into the very canvas like a fencer. Both literally broke into space. Everything loosens up, and the last two painters here, Vedova and Turcato — both still alive — are among those who open up the way to a new direction, which almost coincided with Italy's political liberation after World War II — the gestural, or Abstract Expressionism.

So here Balla is seen at his most powerful, Burri and Fontana at their most elegant, and the devil-may-care Turcato at one of his peaks (with a 1957 "What You See" canvas exhibited, as a pool is, with leaves, cloud shadows and quirky fluttering things).

Definition of styles and movements are by nature elastic, and while in America the historical is not a major concern, in Europe it is all-important. How can recent art history be fixed by the tastes of one person anyhow? Doesn't time weed out everything in the end?

So the show, whatever its shortcomings, does indeed prove what it set out to do: Italian abstraction stands on its own and is a movement of force and vitality. It also proves something else: Small is beautiful. For none of the paintings is as large as contemporary abstract painters seem to think necessary. This is especially true of Licini, whose row of tiny clear canvases, none larger than 8 by 12 inches, is the highlight and discovery of the whole selection. His smallest painting, "Obelisco," bright and taut and mysterious, is the jewel that steals the whole controversial show.

18th-Century Drawings

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The acceptance of modern art by the general public is probably the major phenomenon in the evolution of our culture since World War II.

It has modified our outlook on art as a whole, including those areas where one would least expect a link with this trend. The 18th-century approach to drawings by 18th-century masters is drastically different from that of the mid-1960s and largely betrays the impact of 20th-century esthetics.

A remarkable sale of illustrated books and illustrators' drawings of the 18th century conducted Monday by Eric Buffetaut at Drouot Rive-Gauche has just proved the point.

The works had been bought before 1930 by a well-known French connoisseur of rare books, Maurice Perier, and the catalog written by expert Pierre Beres was a model of scholarly conscientiousness. This was the perfect auction where collectors buy fearlessly and prices precisely reflect the trend of current interest.

The message could not be clearer. Twenty years ago, anything that was highly refined in execution with carefully finished detail and included some characteristic conventions of the 18th century — characters in court dress, beribboned shepherdesses, etc. — ran the top of the list. The reverse is now true.

A typical instance was given Monday by a drawing in pen and wash done for an engraving. This is probably the work of Clement-Pierre Marillier (1740-1808), one of the most fashionable French book illustrators in his own time. In a palace hall, a couple enthroned in a huge baroque seat watches a courtier courting and gestulating as he introduces a character in a tunic of theatrical appearance. Other courtiers wear neo-late medieval costumes dating the drawing to the late 18th century, when the first wave of the Romantic movement with its search for the distant past was reaching France. The perspective is carefully indicated and volume rendered to perfection through fine shading. It is all too fussy for the modern age. The hammer fell at a modest 1,500 francs.

Careful execution can be redeemed by a strong baroque streak in the composition. Most striking in this respect was "The Fall of Icarus" done by one J. de Neuville in 1792. His is a completely unknown name. The imitative style looks half a century older. But the swirling movement as well as the weakness of the composition in which the modern eye sees a Surrealist touch are highly attractive by present-day standards. The unknown artist zoomed to a whopping 3,900 francs, made more remarkable still by the unsatisfactory condition of the paper, which had turned yellow.

The favorites, however, are those sketches, preferably in pen, in which a few nervous strokes suggest rather than actually depict a scene: The influence of late 19th-century work of the Barbizon, Houffouille and other French schools combines with the current admiration for the only-just-figurative drawings of 20th-century masters such as Alberto Giacometti to induce buyers to go mad over items that would have left them cold a quarter of a century ago.

The most interesting case in Monday's sale was provided by a group of five vigorous studies in black pen done by an unnamed 18th-century Italian artist. These were first thoughts for compositions intended to illustrate proverbs, each of

which is written under the frame. A few lines quickly joined down indicate the general outline, with special emphasis on postures. The lot of five, expected to go for 6,960 francs, went up to 17,600 francs. Most probably they will surface soon (in the market or a museum), graced with a precise identification to a Venetian master.

In contrast, any drawing following the standards of 18th-century academic taste arouses only moderate interest. One of the finest pieces on Monday was a portrait in pencil heightened with pastel done in 1762 by Jean-Marcel Fredeau (1711-1795). A famous portrait painter in his time, Fredeau was attached to Monsieur, the brother of King Louis XVI. This portrait represents one of the most remarkable men of the 18th century, astronomer Jean Chapppe d'Auteroche, known as l'Abbe Chapppe.

Sent by the French academy to Tobolsk, Siberia, to observe the passage of Venus under the sun disk, he wrote a scathing travel account on Russia. Soon after, he traveled to California — and died of disease. Fredeau's portrait displays brilliant draftsmanship with special feel for light. It is also a subtle psychological study with its suggestion of well-disciplined, profound intelligence. It was sold for 18,600 francs, hardly an



Italian, 18th-c. pen drawing, anon.

exaggerated price for a masterpiece of 18th-century portraiture.

For less obvious works, prices can be considerably lower. An allegorical drawing dated 1722 by Nicolas Le Sueur, with a contemporary inscription recording his death in 1764 and eulogizing him in verse drew no excitement last Monday. Its attempt at imitating the effect of an engraving, implying immense care over the slightest detail, is the very opposite of what the modern eye is prepared to take in. Subdued and full of nuances, it went for a mere 2,200 francs.

Now is the time to buy such work. It may not last long.

Americans in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The one international movement initiated and coming to full fruition in the United States was Abstract Expressionism. But like any other "ism," it proved of little permanent value to any but its founders — Pollock, Still, Rothko, Newman. Six exhibitions currently in England demonstrate the alternative directions taken by American artists subsequent to action painting.

David Smith: The Drawings, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London, W.2. Though his worldwide reputation rests on his sculpture, David Smith (1906-1965), was by training a painter, who described his welded-steel constructions as "drawings in space." This show of 140 drawings, organized by the Whitney Museum in New York and mounted here by the Arts Council of Great Britain, makes clear how important drawing was to Smith.

As a student at the Art Students' League in New York in the 1920s, where he came under the marked influence of John Graham, he welcomed novelty at the expense of self-enlightenment. As he once wrote: "We all grasped on everything new, and despite the intellectual atmosphere of New York, worked on everything but our own identities." Later, by moving to the comparative isolation of Bolton Landing and concentrating on his drawings — "I never intend a day to pass without asserting my identity, my work records my existence" — he achieved a mastery that would have borne great fruit had not a motor accident ended his life in 1965.

Erk Hoberg, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W.3. Another student at the Art Students' League, but 20 years later, was Erk Hoberg (1907-1972). Nebraska-born son of a stationmaster, he came to painting at age 40, after working as a traveling salesman in the Midwest. He worked in New York throughout the 1950s and 1960s, returning to his family in Omaha in 1969 with the onset of the cardiac condition that killed him in 1972.

Though he opined that "non-objective painting is perhaps the purest form of creative art," his own best work trends the hairline between figuration and abstraction. Indeed, he once made an assessment that could well be applied to his own work — "a [truly great] painting has areas of poetic realities right next to the abstract qualities. It provokes and stands for as immediate an experience as one's responses to nature."

Harold Altman, Lumley Cazalet, 24 Davies Street, London W.1. Immediate response to nature is the prerogative of the representational artist, of whom Harold Altman (b. 1924) is a good example. A graduate from Cooper Union

in New York City, he studied printmaking in France, where he still passes most winning lithographs and soft-ground etchings. Paris as his theme, his elegant printmaking, very untypical of contemporary

AI Held, Annely Juda Fine Art, 1 Ham Mews, London W.1. A New York-born painter, also a graduate of Students' League, is AI Held (b. 1929). For a period of Abstract Expressionism as though he might drive himself into the end of Minimalism. But this exhibition paintings that has come to London for shows a tremendous flowering of talent.

Non-objective art has tended to exude at the expense of content. What Held in these new works is to bring back abundance. "I saw no reason," he avoids content, simply because it posed facilities in a non-objective context.

On his canvas, he assembles geometric forms: cylinders, prisms, rectangles, some of them — using multiple perspective — make the reading of an Held slow but infinitely rewarding exercise and mind. He confesses being now German Gothic and Flemish primitive truth; some of his complex details recall some masters of Late Gothic.

Dekor, Museum of Modern Art, broke Street, Oxford, Ned Smyth, 71 Gallery, 22a Cork Street, London, W.1. Historical contexts prevail in the eight young Americans shown under the title of Dekor. The eight — Br. Tina Girouard, Valerie Jaudon, Kushner, Kim MacConnel, Ned Smyth, Zakianitch and Joseph Zucker — have more a delight in patterning and doct the painting's anatomy.

Drawing on medieval manuscript, Roman mosaic, Persian and Incense, Islamic architecture, Fanyu, cries, Matisse calligraphy, Expressionism, they use paint on canvas (in the case, Jaudon, Zakianitch); sheet steel and (Girouard); fabrics and applique (Kushner, MacConnel); dyed cotton (Zucker); pigmented concrete and printed fabrics (Smyth) — to create environments constructed from the mad and unpromising materials.

Unlike the Abstract Expressionist these artists are working in the contemporary history. This return to the artists of Europe and the East, and the nation of American traditions, can do but good for the future of art in America.

Galleries in Paris

Henri Michaux, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to June 15.

Henri Michaux, a major French poet in a century in which authentic poets are rare (and it may not be irrelevant that he is a reluctant native of Belgium), is also a major and inimitable figure in contemporary art. In recent years, he has devoted himself increasingly to art, and anyone who has taken an interest in painting over the past decades can-

not have failed to see some of his characteristic drawings in India ink — a dance, or battle or universal panic flight of ink blots often covering the whole page — or at least a few of his paintings, watercolors or mezzotint drawings.

His latest exhibition at Le Point Cardinal assembles oils, ink drawings and ectoplasmic watercolors once again, and though the form is familiar, the individual works manage to keep the freshness of a new event. It is exactly like a recurring dream that never ceases to arouse the same emotion. Certainly the form varies somewhat from one painting to the next, just as the dream changes from night to night. But the dominant impression is that each one of Michaux's blots designates a sentient being, and once this is established each painting appears as the scene of intense and significant events.

An American critic, writing about his show at the Guggenheim Museum in 1978, described the effect as repetitious. I would say that this impression is the result of a misunderstanding. The works are not really conceived to be seen as a sequence all together, and do not gain much from being assembled in large numbers (a gallery show, however, is just the right scale). This is so because each painting can stand

on its own and requires no support or confirmation from any other. In fact, it confronts the viewer like an individual being whose originality can only be perceived in conditions of intimacy, and not as he scrambles with thousands of others through a crowded railway station during the evening rush hour.

Raphael Soyer, Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 31.

Raphael Soyer has a number of points in common with Edward Hopper, who was 10 years his senior. Both were attentive "realist"

painters in an age in which derelictions were not rated. Hopper came into his own the last decades, when it became aware of the anti-art quality of his painting, also receiving serious renow, and it is significant drawings should be on display in a Paris gallery that to be characterized by its tendencies.

This is entirely right. Soyer is quite beyond the grade we avant garde classification. His outlook clearly belongs to the pre-ades, but this is appropriate that was his period and his and there is no nostalgic in his work. Soyer just look way people lived — as Daumier in his own day, as serves to be compared to not necessarily as a painter cause of the attentive sympathy of his vision. The show is devoted to portraits, portraits of his moods. They are unassuming and could be quite easily the general trashiness of world. Which would be a

Also worth a detour is of Amazonian Indian painted in Brazil by Robe and displayed in his full sity at her Galerie Urbain de la Bucherie, Paris 5, fo — Michal



R. Soyer "Self-portrait."

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Wednesday 14th May at 11 am

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View 12th May 9 am-5 pm and 13th May 9 am-5 pm.
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Catalogue: £8.50

Edward Munch, *The Kiss* (Schiller 102/C, 1897-1898), wooden printed in black and red, signed in pencil, 41 x 46 cm.

Sotheby's in London holds two major print sales a year—in May and November—and about ten others. To obtain advance information and keep up to date with changes in the market, an annual subscription to catalogues and price lists may be ordered for £25.

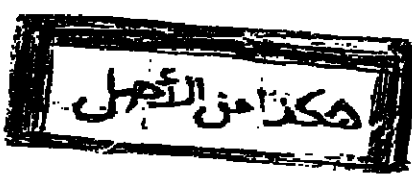
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Thyssen Denies Dumping Steel in U.S.

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
LONDON, May 2 (NYT) — The British government named a Scottish-born New York investment banker chairman of its nationalized steel industry yesterday and said it would pay as much as \$4.1 million to his American firm for allowing one of its partners to take the job.

South Korean Firms Win Saudi Contracts

SOUL, May 2 (AP-D) — South Korea's Keang Nam Enterprises said it has just won two construction contracts, with a combined value of \$261 million from Saudi Arabia.

W. German Firms in Joint Venture

KORTUMUND, West Germany, May 2 (Reuters) — Mobil Research & Development, an affiliate of Mobil Corp., and Union Kraftstoff and Uhde Zuckert, West German firms, have announced a joint venture.

Algerian Natural Gas Project Suspended

ALGER, May 2 (Reuters) — Sonatrach, Algeria's state-controlled gas company, has suspended a contract worth 350 million francs (about \$71 million) with Technip to equip its planned natural-gas liquefaction plant.

Liggett Letter Discloses Acquisition Talks

SAINT VALE, N.J., May 2 (Reuters) — Liggett Group Inc. said today that it has entered serious discussions on its possible acquisition by an

U.S. Banker to Head British Steel

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, May 2 (NYT) — The British government named a Scottish-born New York investment banker chairman of its nationalized steel industry yesterday and said it would pay as much as \$4.1 million to his American firm for allowing one of its partners to take the job.

Large Lump Sum

One is a lump sum of \$1.5 million to be paid if Mr. MacGregor serves as chairman for the full three years of his contract.

Decision Question

Apart from the size of the financial package, most of which would go to Lazard Freres, the decision was also questioned on the ground of Mr. MacGregor's age, 67, and the fact that the government could not fill the post from inside British industry.

Foresees Reduced Operations

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP-D) — Mr. MacGregor said yesterday that he foresees reduced operations for the ailing state-owned steelmaker, adding that the "question at British Steel isn't how many heads are going to roll."

Lowest 2d Quarter Output in 20 Years

more, would give Detroit its lowest second-quarter car output in almost 20 years.

Cutback Efforts Accelerate

Efforts to cut that original plan have accelerated in the last week or two after U.S. new-car sales in mid-April nose-dived at 33 percent from a year earlier.

CFTC Report

A report released by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission yesterday showed the Hunts and one of their international trading corporations owned more than 90 million ounces of silver by December, 1979.

People in Business

Lloyd Bankson, executive director of Citicorp International Bank Ltd., has been named head of the Asia Pacific division in Hong Kong (replacing Curt Anderson who returns to New York) and managing director of Asia Pacific Capital Corp.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for May 2, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	YEN.	SC.	IT.	JP.
Amsterdam	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39
Berlin	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39
London	1.00	2.00	8.06	23.75	0.1277	0.243	8.67	17.69
Paris	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39
Stockholm	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39
Switzerland	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39
West Germany	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39
Yokohama	2.01	4.02	16.12	47.46	0.2554	0.486	17.34	35.39



Ian MacGregor

Mr. MacGregor, now a senior general partner of Lazard Freres, owes much of his reputation to his work at Amx, formerly American Metal Climax, which he headed from 1966 to 1977.

SEC Considers Rule Separating Broker Firms

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP-D) — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is considering a rule requiring securities dealers to set up separate firms for their commodities operations, so that reverses in these markets would not jeopardize the securities firms.

NYSE Prices Close Higher

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters) — Takeover targets and airline issues were bright spots in a mostly dull market as stock prices closed narrowly higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Chrysler Creditors Accept Stock As Interest Payment

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP) — Chrysler Corp.'s major creditors have agreed to accept \$750 million in preferred Chrysler stock, substantially reducing the foundering automaker's future debts.

Have your investments done as well as these?

The outstanding rises in value shown above are by no means unique. Hundreds of other rare classic stamps have shown substantial increases in recent years.

A recently published independent survey found that a sample of 12 stamp portfolios achieved an average rise in value of 638% in ten years.

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This is why every wise investor will want to have at least part of his investment in stamps.

To help you to invest in stamps L & A Philatelics provide an expert advisory service and prepare investment portfolios from £250 upwards. We are able to supply stamps from our own extensive stocks and, because we know that for investment purposes, condition is all important,

U.S. Jobless Rate Soars in Month

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI) —

The U.S. jobless rate took its biggest jump in more than five years, rising to 7 percent in April, the Labor Department reported today. A "labor market recession is clearly under way," the department said.

The one-month jump from March unemployment of 6.2 percent was the biggest in five years and was triggered by massive layoffs in the ailing automobile and construction industries.

The Labor Department reported that the number of Americans out of work jumped by 825,000 in April, pushing the total to 7.3 million. Unemployment increased in nearly all worker groups, including adults, full-time workers, whites and blacks.

It also was the largest one-month increase in the jobless rate among adult men in more than three decades. For adult men, the jobless rate increased a full percentage point to 5.9 percent, while for adult women it rose from 5.7 to 6.3 percent.

The last time the rate was 7 percent was in August, 1977, at a time when it was declining from a high of 9 percent in May, 1975.

Midwest Recession

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters) —

The United States faces a mild business recession unless a repeat of the major financial collapses of the previous two recessions is seen, Salomon Brothers partner Henry Kaufman said.

In remarks prepared for delivery in Chicago, Mr. Kaufman said the recession will be limited in intensity by a lingering rise in business spending, accelerating defense spending and "a continuing whiff of inflation."

However, if a major financial collapse occurs, which cannot be predicted, a recession deeper than that starting in 1973 may be unavoidable, he said. He cited the Penn Central Railroad, the Franklin National Bank, and New York City as examples of such financial casualties in the two previous recessions.

COMPANY REPORTS

Rolls-Royce 1979 1978
Revenue 848.0 763.0
Profit 58.4 11.7

Donner 1979 1978
Revenue 421.2 354.5
Profit 29.10 22.0

Steel Co. of Canada 1979 1978
Revenue 568.9 519.3
Profit 39.46 30.68

Michelin 1979 1978
Revenue 152.25 140.97

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro 1979 1978
Revenue 27,600 26,900

Leaseway Transportation 1979 1978
Revenue 232.9 219.9
Profit 6.48 5.94

Philadelphia Electric 1979 1978
Revenue 564.35 419.21
Profit 53.61 57.19

st Germany 1979 1978
Revenue 27,080 24,190
Profit 649.9 417.0

KHD 1979 1978
Revenue 3,370 3,150
Profit 37.1 30.91

2/- Brown 1880 SG121, mint. Cat. 1979 £2,500 Cat. 1980 £4,500

5/- Rose 1883-84 SG180, mint. Cat. 1979 £350 Cat. 1980 £850

10/- Blue 1883 SG183, mint. Cat. 1979 £650 Cat. 1980 £1,500

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Dr. Janet Norwood, head of the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, told a congressional hearing shortly after the figures were released that they "reflect the marked deterioration in the labor market that many have anticipated."

"In summary, the April employment data released this morning show that a labor market recession is clearly under way," she told the Joint Economic Committee.

The 0.8 percent increase from March to April was the largest since January, 1975, when the rate jumped 0.9 percent in the midst of the U.S.'s last recession.

Dr. Norwood noted that she has consistently warned against drawing hasty conclusions from one month's data, but said other economic statistics for the first quarter of 1980 "confirm that an economic deterioration is clearly under way."

She said blue-collar workers have felt the brunt of a two-month employment cutback, and pointed particularly to the auto industry, where she said in April the unemployment rate was 21.5 percent.

Total employment as measured by the bureau's household survey was down 500,000 during the month to 97.2 million, with durable goods industries showing a drop of 265,000 jobs — half occurring in the auto industry.

SEC Considers Rule Separating Broker Firms

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP-D) — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is considering a rule requiring securities dealers to set up separate firms for their commodities operations, so that reverses in these markets would not jeopardize the securities firms.

The disclosure was made yesterday by the SEC Chairman Harold Williams, in an interview following a speech to the New York Financial Writers Association.

Mr. Williams acknowledged that the idea had grown after silver prices tumbled and the Hunt brothers — Nelson Bunker and Herbert — could not meet a \$100 million call in March for more collateral on their silver speculations from three units of the Bache Group.

Mr. Williams said that by requiring securities firms to create separate units for commodities operations, the firms "wouldn't have the same capital exposure" they might have if traditionally risky commodities operations were included.

NYSE Prices Close Higher

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters) — Takeover targets and airline issues were bright spots in a mostly dull market as stock prices closed narrowly higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Prices moved in a narrow band, most of the day following the Labor Department report that unemployment in April rose to 7 percent after holding at just over 6 percent for months in the worst showing since August, 1977.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.30 points to close at 810.92; advances led declines 8-to-7 as turnover slowed to 28 million shares.

In an interest rate developments, Citibank cut its prime rate to 18 1/2 percent from 19 1/2 percent, joining most other major banks.

After the market closed the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1A measure of the money supply fell \$2.5 billion, a 0.6-percent decline compared with the 13 previous weeks; M-1B fell \$2.3 billion, a 0.8-percent rise compared with the 13 previous weeks.

The Fed also said New York business loans, excluding bankers' acceptances, fell \$362 million and the basic money supply fell \$2.5 billion.

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Lloyd's Suffers One Disaster After Another

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, May 2 (UPI) — Lloyd's of London is still in business as the world's most famous insurance market, but that is no thanks to pigs and space satellites, computer, and the Olympics, tankers and DC-10s and New York City slums.

Each of these items has been an unmitigated disaster for Lloyd's. Together they add up to the most catastrophic period in its 300-year history.

"There are quite a lot of stiff upper lips around here," one Lloyd's official said. "But keeping them stiff is getting harder."

Potential lump-sum losses, over and above the normal run of insurance claims, add up to a whopping \$2 billion.

Among the recent bad news was the word that Lloyd's had lost the first legal round in fighting \$627 million worth of lawsuits in the United States. The suits arose from computer leasing insurance, a disaster that will saddle Lloyd's with the biggest single loss in its history — a minimum of about \$225 million, not counting punitive damages in a flock of suits.

Satellite Loss

Then, just the other day, Lloyd's underwriters paid out \$77 million for loss of the Satcom 3 satellite, which disappeared in a puff of smoke earlier this year.

Satcom 3 was supposed to relay telecasts of the Summer Olympics from Moscow to the United States. With boycotts brewing, NBC's plans to televise the Moscow Games are in doubt. That could cost Lloyd's a minimum of \$45 million, since it insured the network against cancellation.

Not even pigs are helping. African swine fever killed pigs in Spain last summer. That helped to present one Lloyd's syndicate with a bill for \$24 million.

Such staggering losses by no means exhaust the catalogue of catastrophe, which includes these items:

• Lloyd's aircraft insurers are calling 1979 "the year of the DC-

10" — the worst year on record for aircraft losses. Three DC-10s crashed, 16 other major airliners were destroyed and a total of 972 lives were lost. Lloyd's faces possible claims of up to \$575 million.

• Oil tanker disasters, says one industry watcher, "are getting tragically out of hand." So far this year, tankers have been exploding, colliding or mysteriously sinking at the rate of three a month, even worse than last year's worst-ever record of 24 tankers lost. Almost all of these, with their huge cargoes, are insured at Lloyd's.

• U.S. courts are tangled with product-liability and defective workmanship lawsuits over cracks in a new liquefied natural gas tanker ship. Lloyd's could be stuck with 70 percent of a bill of \$200 million at least, and total damages could go to \$300 million.

Lloyd's collects about \$4.4 billion in premiums a year. All potential loss figures are worst-case estimates, and it is unlikely the worst will happen.

But this avalanche of unprecedented losses coincides with three equally novel blows:

• Lloyd's most cherished tradition — that it always pays up — is being defied. Members of Lloyd's Sasse syndicate refused to pay claims on fire losses in New York's Bronx slums, saying that the losses sprang from policies improperly issued. Sasse is suing Lloyd's. Lloyd's is suing Sasse, and Lloyd's own lawyers are under challenge.

• Suddenly Lloyd's has competitors in its specialized field as an insurance market. The brand-new New York Insurance Exchange is opening \$3 billion to finance a second round.

• A U.S. brokerage firm — Marsh and McLennan — has bought into Lloyd's inner circle, paying \$586 million for the C.T. Bowring combine, despite a rule that no more than 20 percent of a Lloyd's firm may be owned by "outside interests."

Lloyd's officials are grim but resolutely optimistic in public. But behind the scenes, one close observer said, "Lloyd's has lost much of its old cavalier self-confidence."

Meanwhile, advancing recession and high interest rates have forced premium rates down. Many Lloyd's underwriters are writing policies they know will make a loss, hoping that income from invested premiums will get them out of the red.

Awaiting Decision on 10-Year Plan

China Delays Action on Foreign Deals

By Linda Mathews

PEKING (LAT) — The Chinese government, again slowing its modernization drive to reappraise its goals, has postponed until next year action on most of the 100 major sales and industrial projects proposed by foreign companies, according to a U.S. trade official here.

Christopher Phillips, president of the Washington-based National Council on U.S.-China Trade, said this week that Chinese officials had indicated that most contracts now under negotiation would be concluded only after China adopted its new 10-year plan.

The plan, covering the years from 1981 to 1990, is expected to be unveiled at the Communist Party congress that is tentatively scheduled to open in late December.

Mr. Phillips said that among the U.S. projects affected would be proposals for a big truck plant in central China, submitted both by General Motors and Ford Motor, and an offer by McDonnell Douglas to sell DC-9 aircraft to the Chinese airline and perhaps establish an assembly plant in Shanghai.

It plans to charge \$1,440 to install a single telephone line and \$2,800 for a telefax line. The cheapest one-room offices in Peking cost \$65 a day. Bechtel of San Francisco recently rented a large house, part of the U.S. legation before 1949, for \$650 a day, but other businessmen here, still waiting to hear whether they will land contracts, balk at such prices.

The only projects exempt from the slowdown are hotels and offshore oil exploration, which are proceeding more rapidly because China sees both tourism and oil as quick sources of foreign exchange, Mr. Phillips said.

Last weekend, the China News Service, the domestic news agency, announced that the oil ministry had invited contracts from 58 countries to bid for oil exploration and drilling rights in the South China Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Bohai.

The move followed completion of seismic studies by 16 U.S., British, French and Japanese oil companies along the Chinese coast. The news report said that the data the foreign companies gathered indicated "bright prospects" for large offshore oil finds.

Leaders Debate

Mr. Phillips said the delay of the order contracts apparently was due to a debate within the top leadership over how far China should go in decentralizing the economy, encouraging provincial autonomy and instituting capitalist-style incentives.

Most of the officials he met seemed to support direct contracts between foreign companies and Chinese factories, and more autonomy for localities, Mr. Phillips said, although he added that others were convinced of the need for firm central control over the economy. When China's modernization drive originally had been reported as \$815 million.

Exports totaled \$6.43 billion in March, up 3 percent from \$6.24 billion in February, while imports rose 5.1 percent to \$5.73 billion from \$5.46 billion. The first quarter trade surplus was \$1.80 billion compared with a fourth quarter surplus of \$1.50 billion and a year-earlier surplus of \$749 million.

Meanwhile, the government boosted export levies for light crude oil and some oil products, effective immediately, in a plan to bring Canada's prices to world levels for export sales. The new export charge for light crude and condensate is \$27.03 a barrel, up from \$26.03. The levies for gasoline and partially processed oil are \$23.27 a barrel, up from \$21.76 and for middle distillates, \$19.26, up from \$17.26.

Oil Production Steady

PEKING, May 2 (AP-DJ) — China's Daqing oil field has adopted complex techniques to keep production steady at 50 million tons a year, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said that the big field in northeastern China has produced that much yearly for the last four years, turning out about half of China's total crude oil output.

West's Interest Rates Are At a Peak, Survey Shows

LONDON, May 2 (Reuters) — Interest rates in the major industrialized countries are not generally expected to follow the rapid downturn seen in U.S. rates in the last month, a survey of economic analysts in the world's major financial centers revealed.

The analysts said they believed that rates probably have peaked at current levels, but the pace of a decline in countries such as Canada, Britain and Japan, for instance, will be dictated by the needs of domestic monetary policy and not by movements in U.S. rates.

Member countries of the European Monetary System are more sensitive to external interest rate movements; but West Germany, with the largest economy in the EMS, raised its discount rate this week to 7½ percent, the highest level since the early summer of 1970.

The analysts said they believed that a pattern of much slower decline in non-U.S. rates would be bearish for the U.S. dollar, unless U.S. interest rates started to move up again after their headlong fall in April.

more than five points from their peaks and the dollar has dropped back to 1.80 DM.

Substantial Barriers

In the United States itself, some foreign exchange dealers and economists believe that there are substantial barriers to further U.S. interest rate falls and that the downward spiral in interest rates has been overdone. These dealers said they believe an excessive fall in U.S. interest rates will be halted by the Fed, because of the resultant sharp declines in the dollar.

U.S. inflation will run at high levels for the next few months in a lagged response to higher oil prices and mortgage rates, while bank loan growth may stay high, causing domestic rates to rise yet again.

The sensitivity of West German authorities to the threat of increased inflation is well known, but Wednesday's increase in both discount and lombard rates took the German capital market by surprise.

German bankers felt that the increase could help counteract Germany's current account payments deficit, recently forecast to reach 25 billion DM this year, while any resulting weakness in the dollar would reduce imported inflation.

Signs of Flagging

The bankers said a further rise in German interest rates now could endanger the German economy at a time when it will probably show signs of flagging anyway.

French bankers generally were agreed that French authorities are unlikely to allow interest rates to fall significantly until West German rates are cut. The French franc has been at the top of the EMS for several months now, but it has weakened sharply to over 233 per 100 DM from around 230.40 since the dollar's recent decline. A French interest rate cut would weaken it further.

Belgian banking sources said Belgian interest rates have declined slightly in recent days, but the latest increase in West German rates is likely to lead to caution for the immediate future.

The bank rate is at a record 14 percent, with financial market interest rates well above Belgium's inflation rate of just over 6 percent, to keep the Belgian franc stable in the context of high international interest rates.

Chicago Futures

May 2, 1980

May 4, 1960				
	Open	High	Low	Close
dollars per bu.	1.84½	1.92	1.84	1.92
	1.99½	2.07	1.97½	2.02½
	2.14	2.21	2.12½	2.18½
	2.31	2.38½	2.31	2.36½
	2.44	2.52½	2.44	2.51
				2.57

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Yld.	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%	205%	210%	215%	220%	225%	230%	235%	240%	245%	250%	255%	260%	265%	270%	275%	280%	285%	290%	295%	300%	305%	310%	315%	320%	325%	330%	335%	340%	345%	350%	355%	360%	365%	370%	375%	380%	385%	390%	395%	400%	405%	410%	415%	420%	425%	430%	435%	440%	445%	450%	455%	460%	465%	470%	475%	480%	485%	490%	495%	500%	505%	510%	515%	520%	525%	530%	535%	540%	545%	550%	555%	560%	565%	570%	575%	580%	585%	590%	595%	600%	605%	610%	615%	620%	625%	630%	635%	640%	645%	650%	655%	660%	665%	670%	675%	680%	685%	690%	695%	700%	705%	710%	715%	720%	725%	730%	735%	740%	745%	750%	755%	760%	765%	770%	775%	780%	785%	790%	795%	800%	805%	810%	815%	820%	825%	830%	835%	840%	845%	850%	855%	860%	865%	870%	875%	880%	885%	890%	895%	900%	905%	910%	915%	920%	925%	930%	935%	940%	945%	950%	955%	960%	965%	970%	975%	980%	985%	990%	995%	1000%	1005%	1010%	1015%	1020%	1025%	1030%	1035%	1040%	1045%	1050%	1055%	1060%	1065%	1070%	1075%	1080%	1085%	1090%	1095%	1100%	1105%	1110%	1115%	1120%	1125%	1130%	1135%	1140%	1145%	1150%	1155%	1160%	1165%	1170%	1175%	1180%	1185%	1190%	1195%	1200%	1205%	1210%	1215%	1220%	1225%	1230%	1235%	1240%	1245%	1250%	1255%	1260%	1265%	1270%	1275%	1280%	1285%	1290%	1295%	1300%	1305%	1310%	1315%	1320%	1325%	1330%	1335%	1340%	1345%	1350%	1355%	1360%	1365%	1370%	1375%	1380%	1385%	1390%	1395%	1400%	1405%	1410%	1415%	1420%	1425%	1430%	1435%	1440%	1445%	1450%	1455%	1460%	1465%	1470%	1475%	1480%	1485%	1490%	1495%	1500%	1505%	1510%	1515%	1520%	1525%	1530%	1535%	1540%	1545%	1550%	1555%	1560%	1565%	1570%	1575%	1580%	1585%	1590%	1595%	1600%	1605%	1610%	1615%	1620%	1625%	1630%	1635%	1640%	1645%	1650%	1655%	1660%	1665%	1670%	1675%	1680%	1685%	1690%	1695%	1700%	1705%	1710%	1715%	1720%	1725%	1730%	1735%	1740%	1745%	1750%	1755%	1760%	1765%	1770%	1775%	1780%	1785%	1790%	1795%	1800%	1805%	1810%	1815%	1820%	1825%	1830%	1835%	1840%	1845%	1850%	1855%	1860%	1865%	1870%	1875%	1880%	1885%	1890%	1895%	1900%	1905%	1910%	1915%	1920%	1925%	1930%	1935%	1940%	1945%	1950%	1955%	1960%	1965%	1970%	1975%	1980%	1985%	1990%	1995%	2000%	2005%	2010%	2015%	2020%	2025%	2030%	2035%	2040%	2045%	2050%	2055%	2060%	2065%	2070%	2075%	2080%	2085%	2090%	2095%	2100%	2105%	2110%	2115%	2120%	2125%	2130%	2135%	2140%	2145%	2150%	2155%	2160%	2165%	2170%	2175%	2180%	2185%	2190%	2195%	2200%	2205%	2210%	2215%	2220%	2225%	2230%	2235%	2240%	2245%	2250%	2255%	2260%	2265%	2270%	2275%	2280%	2285%	2290%	2295%	2300%	2305%	2310%	2315%	2320%	2325%	2330%	2335%	2340%	2345%	2350%	2355%	2360%	2365%	2370%	2375%	2380%	2385%	2390%	2395%	2400%	2405%	2410%	2415%	2420%	2425%	2430%	2435%	2440%	2445%	2450%	2455%	2460%	2465%	2470%	2475%	2480%	2485%	2490%	2495%	2500%	2505%	2510%	2515%	2520%	2525%	2530%	2535%	2540%	2545%	2550%	2555%	2560%	2565%	2570%	2575%	2580%	2585%	2590%	2595%	2600%	2605%	2610%	2615%	2620%	2625%	2630%	2635%	2640%	2645%	2650%	2655%	2660%	2665%	2670%	2675%	2680%	2685%	2690%	2695%	2700%	2705%	2710%	2715%	2720%	2725%	2730%	2735%	2740%	2745%	2750%	2755%	2760%	2765%	2770%	2775%	2780%	2785%	2790%	2795%	2800%	2805%	2810%	2815%	2820%	2825%	2830%	2835%	2840%	2845%	2850%	2855%	2860%	2865%	2870%	2875%	2880%	2885%	2890%	2895%	2900%	2905%	2910%	2915%	2920%	2925%	2930%	2935%	2940%	2945%	2950%	2955%	2960%	2965%	2970%	2975%	2980%	2985%	2990%	2995%	3000%	3005%	3010%	3015%	3020%	3025%	3030%	3035%	3040%	3045%	3050%	3055%	3060%	3065%	3070%	3075%	3080%	3085%	3090%	3095%	3100%	3105%	3110%	3115%	3120%	3125%	3130%	3135%	3140%	3145%	3150%	3155%	3160%	3165%	3170%	3175%	3180%	3185%	3190%	3195%	3200%	3205%	3210%	3215%	3220%	3225%	3230%	3235%	3240%	3245%	3250%	3255%	3260%	3265%	3270%	3275%	3280%	3285%	3290%	3295%	3300%	3305%	3310%	3315%	3320%	3325%	3330%	3335%	3340%	3345%	3350%	3355%	3360%	3365%	3370%	3375%	3380%	3385%	3390%	3395%	3400%	3405%	3410%	3415%	3420%	3425%	3430%	3435%	3440%	3445%	3450%	3455%	3460%	3465%	3470%	3475%	3480%	3485%	3490%	3495%	3500%	3505%	3510%	3515%	3520%	3525%	3530%	3535%	3540%	3545%	3550%	3555%	3560%	3565%	3570%	3575%	3580%	3585%	3590%	3595%	3600%	3605%	3610%	3615%	3620%	3625%	3630%	3635%	3640%	3645%	3650%	3655%	3660%	3665%	3670%	3675%	3680%	3685%	3690%	3695%	3700%	3705%	3710%	3715%	3720%	3725%	3730%	3735%	3740%	3745%	3750%	3755%	3760%	3765%	3770%	3775%	3780%	3785%	3790%	3795%	3800%	3805%	3810%	3815%	3820%	3825%	3830%	3835%	3840%	3845%	3850%	3855%	3860%	3865%	3870%	3875%	3880%	3885%	3890%	3895%	3900%	3905%	3910%	3915%	3920%	3925%	3930%	3935%	3940%	3945%	3950%	3955%	3960%	3965%	3970%	3975%	3980%	3985%	3990%	3995%	4000%	4005%	4010%	4015%	4020%	4025%	4030%	4035%	4040%	4045%	4050%	4055%	4060%	4065%	4070%	4075%	4080%	4085%	4090%	4095%	4100%	4105%	4110%	4115%	4120%	4125%	4130%	4135%	4140%	4145%	4150%	4155%	4160%	4165%	4170%	4175%	4180%	4185%	4190%	4195%	4200%	4205%	4210%	4215%	4220%	4225%	4230%	4235%	4240%	4245%	4250%	4255%	4260%	4265%	4270%	4275%	4280%	4285%	4290%	4295%	4300%	4305%	4310%	4315%	4320%	4325%	433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Jeffrey Archer: Act 2

who are the best. The best I would respect. The best as his own private editor, as Pynchon, and who told

books because there was none in my house," Archer says. He recites by heart his favorite line from Fitzgerald:

Standards

ably been compared to the best-selling novelists, *Crime even mentioned*

"When their eyes met they made love they would never make love again." It made me want to tell Harold Robbins you'd have to have them tearing off their knicker and taking cocaine," he says.

Saddened

his resignation still saddens him. "I miss the House of Commons dreadfully." However, he would rather have been a minister in Disraeli's Cabinet than in Margaret Thatcher's and wouldn't have liked to be quite a good pal.

Archer is now 39 and intends to remain

accomplish each year, make it all, but you can't." His maiden speech in the price of education. "I should have an equal op- of 18. Then the battle is all his side.

Looking back on his time of adversity, says, "It has taught me never to invest money, it has taught me we are all human and thought everything I touched would turn gold and lost it all.

"I'd be a bloody fool to let it happen again." Archer said and one can be sure he won't. doesn't need to. His hero Fitzgerald American lives have no second acts: Jeff Archer is proof that English lives — some them anyway — do.

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Officials of the American Book Awards, an expanded version of the National Book Awards, have named William Wharton's "Birdy" the best first novel of 1979. Wharton is the pseudonym of an American painter living in Paris. The first American Book Awards were presented for 34 works during a gala ceremony in New York City last year to 1,600 persons. The National Book Awards were canceled last year when publishers ended financial support, contending the awards faded little-read books. TABAs, sponsored by the Association of American Publishers, included new

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